

MPs doubtful of EEC summit gains for Britain

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister was given the benefit of the doubt by Conservative MPs yesterday when she claimed a successful culmination at the Fontainebleau summit meeting to her five-year struggle for a permanent reduction in Britain's share of the European Economic Community's costs.

But the doubts were evident. For some Conservatives, and for the whole Labour Party, they are irremovable doubts about the wisdom of her having agreed to increase the Community's resources on any terms.

For most other Conservatives the doubts spring from the fact that they had not seen any text of what was agreed at Fontainebleau; could not calculate what the rebate formula would be; and had been given no idea of what the Council of Ministers will attempt to do to curb Community spending in general and farm spending in particular.

In the fog of Community jargon, the faithful noted that Mrs Margaret Thatcher seemed hugely pleased with what she had agreed, and accepted her claims at her own valuation for the time being.

Mr Neil Kinnock, dismissive and scornful, promised that the Labour Party would oppose with all its strength the proposed increase in the value-added tax ceiling from one per cent to 1.4 per cent, and invited Conservatives with courage to join them.

Mrs Thatcher's best point, as measured by the cheers behind her, was that in spite of the raising of the VAT ceiling for the Community as a whole from 1986, Britain would itself contribute less than it was liable to pay now.

After an hour of questioning it was Mr Kinnock who spotted that this meant no more than that any rebate was better than no rebate.

He had begun by saying that the acid test was whether the Prime Minister could deny that Britain's net contributions would rise; or that the new method for calculating Britain's rebates would produce smaller ones than the previous formula.

She could not deny the first, because of the certainty of inflation. The answer to the second, although Mrs Thatcher disclaimed to give it, was that the "previous formula never really existed."

What she did say was that, if Mr Kinnock opposed the Fontainebleau deal, he would be voting for annual net payments by Britain of something like £1,200m under the arrangements which the last Labour Government left in place.

In round terms, the Prime Minister's Office calculates that since the Conservatives came to power in 1979, £2,000m has been received by Britain in rebates from the Community; and that another £1,000m is due to follow from the Fontainebleau bargaining in ad hoc rebates for last year and this.

The new system, guaranteeing an annual rebate of 66 per cent of the difference between Britain's share of VAT and of expenditure, is to come into effect in 1985.

Not all the £1,000m is yet in hand. It partially consists of the 1983 rebate agreed a year ago, which was blocked but has now been unblocked.

The balance of £600m, promised for this year's rebate, depends like everything else, on Parliament agreeing to increase the Community's own resources.

How much latest opposition there may be at Westminster to ratifying the whole Fontainebleau agreement by raising the VAT ceiling was yesterday impossible to judge.

A senior Conservative, Mr Terence Higgins, MP for Worthing, argued that the change should not be made until farm spending was reduced and, once it was reduced, would not be needed.

A new Conservative, Mr Peter Lilley, MP for St Albans, wanted to see an effective system for controlling Community spending in place before resources were increased. Was it wise, he asked Mrs Thatcher, to try to dissuade an alcoholic from drinking, by offering him whisky if he would sign the pledge?

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Thatcher blamed for by-election defeat

By Colin Hughes

A private Conservative Party inquest on the Portsmouth South by-election has blamed the Prime Minister's "intractable dominance, uncaring and strident" image for the embarrassing loss of the seat held by the party since 1918.

A report on a private meeting of the Wessex Provincial Area Executive Committee, leaked yesterday, also calls for the removal of Mr John Gummer, the party's national chairman, it says the "party needs a chairman who has more time, not an MP."

Mr Frederick Emery-Wallis, Portsmouth South association chairman, is also criticized for failing to support the by-election campaign after Mr Patrick Rock, a London businessman, was selected in preference as the candidate.

The irony of the attack on Mr Gummer is underlined in the report itself, which recognizes his recent decision to "completely restructure" the party to avoid similar defeats.

Mr Emery-Wallis dismisses the attack on his role, saying that he had a pre-booked holiday and was therefore absent during the campaign. Yesterday he added: "I am obviously being got at."

Troops tell of Afghan atrocities

By Richard Dowden

Two deserters from the Russian Army described in London yesterday how they were forced to shoot villagers and kill women and children while serving in Afghanistan and had witnessed the stabbing to death of a 16-year-old Afghan boy.

Mr Igor Rykov, aged 21, and Mr Oleg Kaban, aged 26, said the deserters, and the rest of the Soviet soldiers by their officers, led them to desert.

Both men had served in Afghanistan since 1981 and had been involved in searching villages.

"The officer would decide to have the village searched and if it was found it contained a single bullet, the officer would say: 'This is a bandit village; it must be destroyed.' The men and young boys would be shot and the women and small children would be put in a separate house and killed with grenades," Mr Rykov said.

He had seen five villages of between 100 and 200 people each destroyed in this way in Kandahar province. Many more had been destroyed by air attacks.

Mr Rykov said that in one incident the platoon commander ordered a soldier who, he said, was afraid of blood, to kill a 16-year-old boy with his bayonet. The private stabbed the youth, but failed to kill him; the officer took the weapon and struck a fatal blow.

At yesterday's press conference the two deserters appeared nervous and at times their accounts were confused and inconsistent. Lord Bethell, who chaired the conference, said they had both been on opium and had just spent a week recovering in a clinic.

Mr Rykov said morale in the Soviet army in Afghanistan was low, with a lot of drug-taking. At times they were for two or three days without food, while the officers as well.

While repairing a vehicle in July last year, the two men decided to desert. Guerrillas took them over the border. They were held for 11 months in a refugee camp.

They have been granted leave to stay in Britain for a year.

Membership of unions lowest for 10 years

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Membership of TUC-affiliated unions has dropped to just over 10 million, its lowest level for 10 years, according to figures released yesterday. The total went down this year by 434,000, making a drop of two million in the last four years, the TUC said.

The dwindling membership of the movement's second biggest affiliate, the (ship-building) Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, means that it will lose one of its four seats on the TUC General Council. Engineering union membership dipped below the crucial one million mark to 943,538.

The total number of affiliated unions has dropped from 102 to 98, largely through mergers. It is the first time that it has gone below 100 since 1879.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said that this year's decline was less than the three preceding years and union members still represented about 50 per cent of the working population.

Union leaders argue that the decline in membership has been caused by high unemployment rather than disaffection with the movement.

The TUC has protested to the Government over a crucial amendment to the Trade Union Bill, at present going through the House of Lords, which makes it compulsory for trade unions to hold postal ballots for the election of their executives.

Attendance record at Wimbledon

Wimbledon yesterday on another record crowd which had ignored the threatened transport strike (Rupert Morris writes). First and second day attendances were more than 2,000 up on last year, and, weather permitting, the final figure for the fortnight seems bound to overtake last year's record of 360,442.

Apart from the sun, which has shone generously on south west London for the past three days, the championships have offered a surprise ingredient: British success. Yesterday there were three notable British triumphs, for John Lloyd, Julie Salmon and Anne Hobbs.

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Mr Arthur Scargill addressing the miners' rally in Jubilee Gardens yesterday (Photograph: Murray Job).

Miners' rally goes off peacefully

By Robin Young

A march of miners and supporting trade unionists passed off peacefully in London yesterday.

The organizers claimed that 50,000 people had taken part. The police put the number at about 10,000. One miner was arrested and released before the march set out for Tower Hill.

During a speech afterwards, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that in the course of the dispute 3,600 miners had been arrested, and 1,000 injured. "But with the determination and support shown today there is no way that the miners can lose."

Mr Scargill said that the non-publication yesterday of three newspapers which refused to print statements from print workers' chapels in support of the miners had "given me the best day's publicity I have ever had."

He suggested that the action should be extended and that print workers should now demand "a right at least once a week for the NUM's case to be published in the national newspapers."

The suggestion was not taken up by Mr Tony Dubbins, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, who spoke immediately after Mr Scargill had received a 30-second ovation.

Mr Scargill called on unions with workers in power stations to stop their members handling coal that was transported in, and gave a warning that on Friday the NUM will meet steel unions and insist that only sufficient coking coal should go into steel works to safeguard equipment.

Mr Jack Collins, secretary of Kent area, which has organized the march through the South East Region Trades Union Congress, said that the dispute had now gone beyond the question of pit closures.

"Our demands now are for better wages, shorter hours, earlier retirement, more recruitment, and a developing industry. Those are the issues now, and we will have some goodwill money too, before we go back."

Mr Collins laid two wreaths, which had been carried at the head of the march, into the River Thames in memory of the two miners who have died on picket lines during the dispute.

Earlier, in High Timber Street, Blackfriars, the march was delayed by a notice placed in an office block saying "Dole Not Coal - Victory to Big Mac."

Continued on back page, col 6

Minimal disruption from 'day of action', says CBI

By Our Labour Reporter

Most employees in the South-east went to work yesterday in defiance of a "day of action" in support of the miners.

But union leaders insisted that thousands had joined in stoppages and that the action had been a considerable success.

London Transport reported that bus and underground services were virtually normal, but there was disruption of commuter rail services into London.

The effects of the action had been minimal, Mr David Pennock, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's London region, said. There have been a few reports of people being delayed and late for work, but most member companies say they have not been affected at all.

British Rail services in the South-east were patchy, although a spokesman said there were some trains on all major routes. On the southern region

Air raid by Israel on eve of jail swap

From Robert Fisk Beirut

On the very eve of one of the most dramatic prisoner swaps since 1947-53 Middle East War, Israeli jets last night launched bombing raids against an island next to the port of Tripoli, the second largest city in Lebanon, where Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) guerrillas are believed to store arms.

Aircraft flying in three waves approached Tripoli at low level over the sea at dusk and according to initial reports from the city, fired rockets into the harbour area before bombing Rabbit Island, a small outcrop of rock a mile from the port, where a big explosion lit up the evening sky.

No word of casualties had reached Beirut by nightfall, although the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said that their jets had bombed an island five miles from the coast which was "a PLO base used as a launching point for attacks against Israel." The Israelis did not explain how the island, which is more than 100 miles from Israel, could be described as so strategic a target and Lebanese Government officials last night were speculating that the raid may have been intended to show that the prisoner swap should not be regarded as a sign of weakness on Israel's part.

Up to 300 Syrian troops held captive in Israel since 1983 are expected to be exchanged for just six Israeli prisoners of the Syrians on a road junction on the foothills of the Golan Heights at dawn today after months of prolonged negotiations with both sides by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

All the Syrians and three of the Israelis were captured during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, 1982, but another, grimmer cargo of bodies is likely to accompany the prisoners as both sides also exchange the war dead.

Most of the Syrians were taken prisoner during fighting in the mountains around Bhamdoun and in the lower Bekaa valley.

While the projected prisoner exchange might give the impression that the Syrian-Israeli front lines have stabilized in Lebanon, there are still regular exchanges between Syrian and Israeli troops in the Bekaa.

Surprise bid as oil sale flops

By Jonathan Davis Financial Correspondent

The Government's privatization plans were thrown into confusion last night when Rio Tinto-Zinc, the international mining group, disclosed that it had made a bid for control of Enterprise Oil. Yesterday's stock market launch of Enterprise, the former state-owned North Sea oil company, proved to be another embarrassing flop for the Government.

RTZ made its announcement after it became clear that investors had rejected the chance to buy shares in Enterprise, a new company which was set up by the Government to take over the former North Sea oil assets of British Gas.

Although no official announcement was made, reliable estimates were that only about two-thirds of the £392m worth of shares on issue had been subscribed for when the offer closed at lunchtime. The rest of the shares were left with the underwriters.

RTZ then announced that it had applied for 49 per cent of Enterprise's share capital, which would normally be enough to give it control over the company.

RTZ said that its decision to buy the shares was in line with its long-established policy of seeking to expand its interests in North Sea oil and gas. The company made an unsuccessful bid to buy British Gas's interest in the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset last year when the Government ordered the corporation to sell it to the private sector.

RTZ said that it would be holding talks with Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, about the implications of its investment. The Department of Energy would not comment on the move last night, although it is clearly one that leaves the Government with a politically awkward decision to make.

Last year, Mr Walker deliberately decided to float Enterprise Oil on the stock market as an independent company rather than sell it off to private sector companies, many of which showed an interest in buying the sizable North Sea assets which Enterprise inherited from British Gas.

RTZ said that it would be also discussing its move with the Takeover Panel, the body that regulates takeover activity in the City. Under the Panel's code of conduct, a company that makes a bid for 49 per cent of another company is normally required to offer the same terms to all the remaining shareholders.

The Government has, however, retained a so-called "golden share" in Enterprise Oil, which allows it to block any unwanted takeover approach for at least the next four years. It was not clear last night whether this "share" would now be activated.

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How better hens come home to roost

THE TIMES

Portfolio

Prize total climbs to £4,000

Today's prize in The Times Portfolio competition is £4,000. No one claimed the £2,000 prize yesterday, and no clear favourite to win the £20,000 Saturday prize has yet emerged. Report, rules and how to play, back page. Portfolio list, page 16.

£800m plan for 5,000 jobs

An £800m investment plan by Standard Telephones and Cables and ITT will create 5,000 jobs over five years at establishments ranging from components plant in Harlow to hotels in London and Edinburgh and manufacturing facilities in Ulster. Page 17

£ below \$1.35

The pound sank to a record low of \$1.3475, helped by a trade deficit of £319m last month, the third in a row. Page 17

Heseltine call

The Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine, has urged the West to greater realism about arms control and dialogue with the Soviet Union. Page 4

Gulf attack

A 260,000-ton oil tanker was reported to have been hit by an Exocet missile in the Gulf. Iraq gave a warning of more severe attacks in future. Page 6

New minister

Otto Graf Lambsdorff has been replaced as West German Economics Minister by Herr Martin Bangemann, until recently leader of the West German Liberals at Strasbourg. Page 6

Bill concession

The Government has offered a concession to try to avert defeat in a crucial Lords debate on local elections today. Page 2

French win

Goals by Platini and Bellone gave France their first major football trophy in the final of the European Championship against Spain in Paris last night.

Secreto sale

Negotiations are under way for the sale of "a substantial part" of Secreto, the Epsom Derby winner. Secreto will not now run in Saturday's Irish Sweepstakes Derby.

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Letters: On land conservation from Mr W. H. N. Wilkinson; economic forecasting from Professor S. Cotgrove; pit closures from Dr R. A. Bryer and Mr T. J. Brignall. Leading articles: EEC, Mr Heseltine on the Soviet Union; Sri Lanka. Features, pages 10, 12.

Towards wider share ownership: the Kremlin clampdown on contacts with westerners; what the agony aunt told Lord Chamberlain. Profile: the new Lord Chamberlain. Books, page 11.

James Fenton reviews George Steiner's book on the Antigone theme; Fiona MacCarthy on Jessica Mitford's memoir of Philip Toynbee; fiction reviewed by John Nicholson, Philip Howard, and Elaine Feinstein. Obituaries, page 14.

Mr Carl Foreman, Mr John Lea

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Second vote on cancellation of council polls is offered

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government attempted last night to head off the possibility of defeat on its plans to abolish next year's elections to the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils by offering a concession in advance of today's crucial committee stage debate in the Lords.

It indicated its acceptance of an amendment tabled by cross-benchers which would have the effect of giving both Houses of Parliament the opportunity to vote again on the cancellation of elections after the main Bill abolishing the councils has been given a second reading in the Commons towards the end of the year.

The unusual step of offering the concession before today's debate indicated the seriousness with which the Government views the risk of defeat on an all-party amendment whose unstated effect would almost certainly be to allow the elections to go ahead.

The Government and the opposition parties have again mounted a heavy "whipping" operation to ensure a big attendance for the vote on the amendment, the first to be taken, which would prevent the elections being cancelled until the main Bill has become law.

The earliest that could occur is thought to be next June or

Rate caps will 'push up other rates'

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Rate-capping will help to push up the rates of uncapped councils, Mr Noel Hepworth, director of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, said yesterday.

Mr Hepworth told an institute conference in London, the day after the Bill allowing rate-capping received the Royal Assent, that widespread concern about the mechanics of rate-capping was justified.

His calculations, continued work published in *The Times* this year suggesting that the effects of capping would be much more widespread and complex than ministers had implied.

Ministers intend to cap the rates of up to 20 high-spending councils next year. Their spending will be forced down so that the amount of government grant available to them will rise.

Any grant won by capped councils will come from the general grant pool, so if low-spending councils lose grants and want to maintain their spending they will need to raise rates.

If capping had begun, the institute calculated, London would have won 14.3 per cent of the grant to English councils, against 13.7 per cent without capping. Shire counties would have won 47.3 per cent of the £8,000m of grant with capping, and 47.7 per cent without.

The Government disclosed yesterday arrangements for making councils' spending and rates plans. The plans appear in the new Act.

They are meant to redress the imbalance by which businesses that pay high rates cannot vote in council elections while many voters have rate rebates. The Government intends in the summer to tell councils whom they must consult and what information they must give. There will also be a code of guidance about methods of consultation.



On camera: A member of the medical staff photographing the Princess of Wales when she and the Prince of Wales visited the Douglas Arter Centre during a visit to Salisbury yesterday. The couple spent 15



minutes longer than expected at the centre, which provides basic educational facilities for young adults with severe physical and mental handicap. Later they spoke to the dozens of patients at the Duke of Cornwall

Attempts to cut visits to doctor have failed

By Nicholas Timmins

People are visiting their doctors more and moves to cut the consultation rate by introducing self-certification of sickness appear to have failed, according to the General Household Survey, published this week. In 1982, 11 per cent of men and 15 per cent of women visited their family doctor in the 14 days before the survey took place, a slight rise on the 1981 figure.

"This increase occurred in spite of the introduction in June, 1982, of self-certification for spells of sickness lasting up to seven days, which might have been expected to remove the need for a visit to the doctor in some cases," the report says.

"The fact that it does not appear to have done so suggests that the need for a medical certificate has become a secondary rather than primary reason for consulting a doctor."

The percentage of patients given a certificate fell, however, by approaching half, while more than three quarters of patients were given a prescription.

The survey's findings on housing shows a marked increase over the past decade in amenities such as baths, showers, and inside lavatories. In 1971, 88 per cent of households had sole use of a bath or shower. By 1982, that figure had risen to 97 per cent, with a similar increase for lavatories.

General Household Survey 1982 (Stationery Office, £13.70).

Judges in seniority changes

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A new system of determining seniority among the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, or law lords, as they are called, is to be brought in as a result of the decision of Lord Diplock to retire as the senior law lord, the Lord Chancellor announced yesterday.

At present, the senior law lord, who sits on the Woolsack in the House of Lords, is the Lord Chancellor, who is a judicial body, is the law lord who has been longest appointed.

But this system is "not ideal", Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said yesterday. Therefore, when Lord Diplock gives up his position as the senior law lord at the summer recess, to become an ordinary law lord, the appointments will be made by the Lord Chancellor.

He said he would be advising the Queen that Lord Diplock should be succeeded by Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, who until then would act as the second senior law lord. Lord Fraser would then be succeeded in that job by Lord Scarman.

The new system, which brings the House of Lords into line with normal practice in other parts of the judicial system, means that the senior law lord is appointed on merit and not just by virtue of length of office.

It will apply not only when the whole House of Lords sits judicially, to give judgements, but to sittings of the appellate and appeal committees (which give leave to appeal and hear appeals) and to the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

The muddled state of the law on the disclosure of documents in court could remain unclarified now for several more years after a decision by the Lord Chancellor to suspend a committee of inquiry under a High Court judge.

Parliament, page 4

The miners' strike Steelmen defy Scargill

From Tim Jones, Llanwrna

future would at the very least be bleak.

The committee, representing the seven unions at the plant, decided to make public its fears after the collapse of an agreement it had with the South Wales branch of the National Union of Mineworkers to provide enough supplies to maintain the plant in good and safe working order.

Mr John Stephens, the Steel Union Cold Mill representative, said: "Arthur Scargill has called us traitors but he does not realize we have been out collecting for our miner brothers."

"There are people here whose fathers are miners and we are not out to criticize them. But many of us have got children here and we have to care for them."

"I think the miners in South Wales realize this but unfortunately they have been overturned at national level. We have been singled out

because we are the easiest to hit."

Mr McKim said that the plant has shed 5,000 men to survive and after that sacrifice they were not prepared to see it die a slow death.

He added that the jobs of at least 6,000 miners at six pits depended on Llanwrna. "It is quite wrong for people to assume that Llanwrna is dependent on the Welsh coalfield for future supplies."

The plant, which normally receives 27,000 tonnes of coal and coke a week, has been getting only half that amount supplied by lorries from Port Talbot, 50 miles away. To move the 50,000 tonnes of iron ore a week which the plant normally receives by train would require 500 lorries a day.

Yesterday none of the trains scheduled to run into the works would pass the picket line.

Pledge for rail unions on coal transport

The National Union of Mineworkers has assured railway unions that when the pit strike is over it will allow coal to be carried from pit heads by rail only. There are fears that the National Coal Board plans to switch transport to road (David Felton writes).

Leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen are discussing switching some coal transport to lorries.

Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, has said that the miners will need to repay debts to the transport unions which are blockading steel works.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, NUR general secretary, believes that the coal board and British Rail are discussing switching some coal transport to lorries.

£60,000 shoe fund for miners' children

Doncaster Council, in South Yorkshire, is making up to £60,000 available to buy shoes for the children of striking miners and Labour-controlled Sheffield City Council was under attack yesterday from Conservatives and ratepayers for its decision to donate £100,000 to a fund set up to ease the hardship of miners' families (Craig Seton writes).

The Labour-controlled Doncaster Council has used the Education Act to establish a scheme for shoe vouchers worth up to £10 each for children whose fathers are on strike.

The council leader, Mr James MacFarlane, said: "The Education Act allows councils to provide clothing for children in need."

Conservatives in Sheffield will ask the district auditor to investigate whether the decision to donate the £100,000 is legal.

Sit-in Kent miners are dismissed

The National Coal Board yesterday dismissed another striking miners, for gross misconduct bringing to 43 the number who have lost their jobs after sit-in protests at collieries (Craig Seton writes).

The men had occupied the control room at Tilmantaston Colliery, Kent, for the day. Twenty-nine miners from Bette-shanger Colliery, also in Kent, were sacked on Tuesday, together with five striking miners from Whitwell Colliery in Derbyshire.

The Board reported the biggest turnout of miners since the strike began in North Derbyshire.

With about 10,000 miners in north Derbyshire, the drift back to work, although slow, has been growing by the day and 633 men reported for work on three shifts within 24 hours. A spokesman said: "Four weeks ago the figure was barely 200."

Lord Provost reinstated

After a brief flirtation with a "convenor" as head of city affairs, Edinburgh is to revert to the grander title of Lord Provost (Ronald Faux writes).

The break with tradition had been decreed by the newly elected Labour administration on Edinburgh District Council, which believed that the ancient title was too aloof for the citizens.

The Scottish Office has said that the title "convenor" can be used only by the chairman of regional or islands authorities.

The city council had a straight choice of nomenclature. Lord Provost or chairman, and yesterday Mr John McKay, leader of the Labour group and owner of the contentious title, announced that Lord Provost it would be.

Home again: Mrs Carolyn Stephan flies in from Los Angeles.

Stephan's wife flies home

Mrs Carolyn Stephan, the friend of Dr Brian Richards who stands convicted in the United States of plotting to murder her estranged husband, Mr Peter Stephan, flew back to London yesterday.

As she arrived at Heathrow airport from Los Angeles Mrs Stephan said: "I still believe totally in Dr Richards's innocence. I am shocked that my husband did not speak on his behalf. But Dr Richards will have my upmost support in any appeal. There will be another fight and he will certainly win."

Dr Richards, aged 53, faces up to 12 years in jail in the United States after his conviction for attempting to solicit his former partner's murder.

Head faced sex assault inquiries

A headmaster found dead with his wrists slashed was facing an investigation into sexual assaults on boy pupils, it was disclosed yesterday at an inquest at Westminster.

Det. Constable Lance Edwards, of Heme Hempstead police, said that five or six boys alleged between seven and thirteen had made statements alleging indecent assault by Mr Anthony Wright, a private school owner, aged 45, of Westbrook Hay School, London Road, Heme Hempstead.

Mr Wright suddenly left the school on May 24 and was found dead next day in an hotel bath. The coroner, Dr Paul Knapman, recorded a verdict that he killed himself.

Friends mourn Webster Booth

Sixty mourners, including show business friends, attended the funeral at Colwyn Bay, north Wales, yesterday of the tenor, Webster Booth.

Melodies made famous by Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth were played.

Parliament, page 4

Mies tower 'not worthy of architect or London'

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

London and the late Mies van der Rohe both deserve better monuments than the proposed 21-storey, 290ft tower at Mansion House, London, the public inquiry at Guildhall was told yesterday.

Mr Gavin Stamp, the architectural historian, read out a letter from the distinguished American architect, Mr Philip Johnson, who was Mies's principal disciple and the leading propagandist of modern architecture for nearly half a century.

Mr Johnson was joint architect with Mies of one of New York's most famous skyscrapers, the Seagram Building, before turning to Post-Modernism.

Solicitors in insurance compromise

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Master of the Rolls is not to be challenged in court over his refusal to endorse a new negligence insurance scheme for solicitors put forward by the Law Society.

The society has been advised that although the Master of the Rolls' decision could be tested by judicial review, in the circumstances of the present case it is "incapable of successful challenge".

The society's council has also decided that such lengthy litigation would not be in the "best interests of the profession". Instead, it has put forward a compromise formula for an indemnity insurance scheme which the Master of the



Mr. Johnson was joint architect with Mies of one of New York's most famous skyscrapers, the Seagram Building, before turning to Post-Modernism.

Sale room Fierce bidding for Clark collection

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's yesterday held the first of three sales of works of art from the collection of Lord Clark of Saltwood - known to millions as 'Lord Clark of Civilisation' after the TV series of that name. A packed room, including Alan Clark, Lord Clark's MP son, and his wife, saw the 76 lots realize £718,270, with only 1 per cent left unsold.

The fiercest bidding was on works by Lord Clark's contemporaries and friends. A powerful portrait by Vanessa Bell, painted in 1958, three years before she died, made an auction price record for the artist at £31,900 (estimate £6,000-£8,000). It was bought by the Charleston Trust, which is in the process of restoring Charleston, the house where Vanessa Bell and Duncan

Grant entertained the cream of the Bloomsbury set.

A self portrait by Duncan Grant, painted in 1925, also set a record for the artist at £18,700 (estimate £6,000-£8,000), but was not secured by the Charleston Trust, which could not afford both pictures. A nude by Passmore entitled "The studio of Ingres" made another record at £59,400 (estimate £60,000-£80,000).

The sale was the climax of one of the art market's busiest 24 hours. Sotheby's big modern picture sale in London on Tuesday night was undermined by the failure of two important pictures sent for sale by Baron Thyssen, the great collector.

His Degas pastel of jockeys

Heart appeal

Eric Morecambe's widow, Joan, yesterday launched an appeal to raise £1m for research on the early detection of heart disease, fulfilling a promise the comedian had made to St Mary's Hospital in Paddington, London.

Out of uniform

Special constables in Staffordshire have been called on for the first time to wear plain clothes to detect offences such as vandalism and theft.

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Solicitors in insurance compromise
By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Rolls has indicated that he would approve.

The new formula, published in *The Law Society's Gazette* yesterday, is aimed at ending the long-running controversy over the scheme, which all solicitors are obliged to join and would take effect from September.

It is based on a firm's gross fee a partner, but with a tapering, so that the more a firm earns the smaller are the extra premiums.

A firm with three partners, with a gross fee income a partner of £54,000, would under the formula pay a premium of 2 per cent on the first £40,000; of 1.9 per cent on the next

£10,000; and the final £4,000 a premium of 1.8 per cent, totalling £1,062 a partner, or £3,186 for the firm.

The first formula, rejected by the Master of the Rolls, was put forward by the Law Society to comply with the wishes of the majority of the profession expressed in two ballots.

Many solicitors argued that the old insurance scheme, which was based on the number of partners in a firm and took no account of fee income, penalized small firms.

The compromise formula will benefit larger firms but will not mean that the majority of other firms are significantly better or worse off.

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Charter flights price war may bankrupt small tour operators

By Patricia Clogh

The cut-price war in the air charter industry, which is giving summer holidaymakers unprecedented bargains, may bring ruin to many small firms, leading operators believe.

Firms accustomed to making £20 or £30 profit on each seat sold are scaling down their margins to £2 or £3, or even selling at a loss to fill half-empty aircraft and recoup some cash.

Between half a million and a million aircraft seats are still believed to be available for the present holiday season. Operators are offering return flights to Majorca for £49, to Faro for £59, and a week's full board with return flights to the Costa Brava or the Costa del Sol for £119.

A similar battle for next winter's holidaymakers is under way. Thomas Cook has announced a 4 per cent reduction on last year's prices for its "winter sun" vacations while Enterprise, owned by British Airways, is offering the same prices as last year.

Mr Harry Goldmann, head of Intasun, the second biggest operator after Thomson Holidays, has predicted many bankruptcies this year.

Others have spoken of a repetition of 1974, when similar competition led to the crash of Court Line and Clarkson Holidays, but insiders say that such prospects should be taken with a pinch of salt.

Mr Gerry Fernback, of Embassy Travel, who is also chairman of Business Travel Agents said: "The industry is more experienced now. I don't honestly think there could ever be a repetition of 1974."

But a number of medium and smaller firms could go - the ones that do not have the backing from bigger conglomerates like the breweries.

"It is the smaller ones with only 10,000 or 20,000 customers who might find they can't live in the market", Mr George Carroll, managing director of Cosmojet, said. "The bigger ones aren't threatened."

The main reason for the competition is over-capacity. In recent years big travel operators, encouraged by booming business, big profits, and tax incentives, set up their own charter airlines.

Intasun founded Air Europe and Horizon founded Orion Airways. They and the others bought ever bigger aircraft while the smaller, older ones, Mr Carroll says, are still sloshing around on the market.

Even operators without airlines overestimated the increase in the charter holiday market, some by as much as 20 per cent. In fact, experts say, it has increased by between 1 and 5 per cent.

One factor mentioned by several operators is the miners' strike. Miners and people who make their living in mining communities are using their holiday savings for necessities as the dispute drags on.

A spokesman for the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) that the travel industry was "naturally highly competitive and there was no reason why there should be an epidemic of bankruptcies this year."

She emphasized that under Abta guarantees holidaymakers do not suffer if their operator goes bankrupt while they are abroad.

Meanwhile, holidaymakers who take advantage of cheap return charter flights to popular resorts in July and August have been warned to make sure they have accommodation before they leave.

While they have been hesitating or waiting for prices to come down further the hotels may have been filled by French, German, or other tourists, Mr Erich Reich, director of Thomas Cook Holidays, said.

The danger of having no roof over one's head may be greater than the prospect of a policeman waiting at the airport to turn back charter passengers without accommodation vouchers.

Most countries theoretically insist on accommodation vouchers as a condition of charter flight operations, and recently Greece and Spain have threatened to crack down. But the Spanish authorities appear to have had second thoughts

Teenagers having intercourse earlier

By Thomson Prentice

Teenagers are having sexual intercourse at an earlier age, but they are not more promiscuous than they were 10 or 20 years ago and they still respect the values of love, fidelity, and marriage, according to a report published today.

Their parents and teachers often have great difficulty in talking to them about sex, and adult society lacks the will to take notice of the hazards associated with teenage pregnancies. Contraceptives should be more widely and easily available, with condoms provided free by family doctors and family planning clinics.

These findings and recommendations are contained in *Teenage Pregnancy in Britain*, published by the Birth Control Trust and funded by the Health Education Council. Its author, Dr Judith Bury, has worked with teenagers for 10 years and her conclusions are drawn from 300 studies of the subject.

"Talking to teenagers about sex does not encourage them to have intercourse", Dr Bury said yesterday, "and we are not encouraging them to have sex at an earlier age. We think it's better for them to wait."

"But we have to face the realities and much more could be done to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy and to reduce the hazards for those who do become pregnant."

For many teenagers, sexual encounters are "unsatisfactory and unpleasant experiences" behind the bicycle shed or in the back seat of a car, partly because adult society makes it difficult for teenagers to have intercourse in more reasonable surroundings.

Dr Bury said that she would not advocate teenagers telling their parents they were going upstairs to make love with their partners in their own homes. "But teenagers also need their privacy and behind the bicycle shed or in the back of a car are not the right situations", she said.

The increase in teenage sexual activity is said not to be due to the availability of abortion or the introduction of sex education in schools.

The Birth Control Trust is recommending, on the basis of the report, improved sex education in schools and through health authorities. It calls for wider advertising of contraceptives and more information about the availability of services.

Teenage Pregnancy in Britain (Birth Control Trust, 37-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RJ; £3.50).

Tobacco for chewing - teabag style

By Derek Harris

Skunk Bandits - a brand of chewing tobacco dispensed in a slim, one-inch sachet like a teabag - are on the way to Britain's shops, imported by US Tobacco, which in the United States has defied sliding tobacco market trends with a new product.

US Tobacco has been in the tobacco business, including the production of chewing tobacco, since 1822, but packing chewing tobacco in the "teabags" has proved more profitable and attractive to a wider range of people intent on taking nicotine.

Chewing tobacco, teabag style, means a third less tobacco is used, so enhancing profits, Mr Louis Bantle, chairman and president of US Tobacco, says. The Skunk Bandits, which are being backed by television as well as other advertising, let smooth flavour get out while the tobacco stays in, according to the company's advertising slogan.

Nicotine fanciers are told: "You don't chew it. Just place a pouch between your upper lip and gum." Most users let the pouch rest on the roof of the mouth for half an hour on average, Mr Bantle says.

Moves to reinforce religious education

By Colin Hughes

The Government is to resist pressure to relax laws on school worship and religious education, and ministers are to encourage parents to make formal complaints about schools and education authorities that fail to meet their statutory obligations.

Within the past month, two groups of educationists have recommended easing the strict requirement of the Education Act, 1944, which are widely ignored or sidestepped by schools.

Ministers, however, are privately assuring backbench colleagues that there will be no amending legislation. Conservative MPs are also being urged to register formal complaints about schools that do not give religious education to all their pupils, authorities that have no agreed syllabus, and schools that do not hold full religious assemblies every morning.

They have, however, accepted that there is a severe shortage of religious education teachers, a fact they blame on religious education's low status in most schools.

The Government's determination to stand firm will disappoint the National Association of Head Teachers, which recently recommended changing the law so that assemblies of the whole school need be held only once a week, and the religious content left to head teachers and governors. The head teachers also want a wider interpretation of religion, to include teaching on moral values and cultural diversity.

Last week the Association of Christian Teachers suggested that assemblies should be held three times a week.

Though there is public controversy about morning assemblies, it is religious education which causes deepest concern among educationists. Recent studies have shown that up to 40 per cent of secondary schools provide no religious education after the third year; many include it simply as part of the general humanities syllabus, so that it is more easily defined as moral or cultural education.

A strong hint on the Government's stand came in a speech by Mr Robert Dunn, Under-Secretary of State, Education and Science, to Darford Conservative Association last Friday. He called for more teachers to be trained in religious education, saying that it was often the "poor relation" of the Harrods bomb.

Harrods murder report

Significant new evidence could lead to someone being charged with murder over the Harrods bombing, Commander Bill Huckleby, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism branch, said yesterday.

A report is to be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions this week to see whether sufficient evidence exists for some specific charges to be made relating to the bombing.

He was speaking at Westminster Coroner's Court where inquests were adjourned on six people killed by the blast last December.

Commander Huckleby said that the charges could be imminent and come after the recent arrest of two men for alleged bombing offences.

"The two men now stand charged with conspiracy to cause explosions in the United Kingdom between October, 1983, and January, 1984. They are also charged with possessing a large amount of terrorist equipment and explosives recovered in Provisional IRA caches in Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire."

"The arrests resulted in numerous further inquiries to obtain evidence in investigation of the Harrods bomb."

Nursery's baby care 'inadequate'

A jury returned a verdict of death by natural causes aggravated by lack of care yesterday on Betty Surgey, aged three months, who was left outside in February for four hours by nursing staff.

The baby was found dead in the gardens of Camden Borough Council's nursery in Shoot-up Hill, Cricklewood, north London.

Staff said she had been well wrapped in blankets and the temperature was between 34°F and 36°F.

Her mother, Miss Alice Man Pui, a machinist, from Cricklewood, said the baby had just been weaned and was perfectly healthy that morning.

When she called to collect the child from Lister day nursery, staff said there had been a cot death.

Mrs Kim Hevey, a nursing officer, said she made two checks on the baby, but a considerable time passed without her realizing it.

There were staff shortages at the time, the inquest was told.

Two pathologists had disagreed over the cause of death. One said it was cot death and, although there were early signs of pneumonia, it could not have caused death. The other said cot death was the result of pneumonia.

On the second day of the inquest at St Pancras yesterday, the jury made six recommendations.

The council should provide clear cut guidelines for the care of children in nurseries, especially infants and children under 12 months. That should include record keeping and accountability.

The jury said that infants under 12 months should not be left without an experienced and qualified member of staff, irrespective of the staff ratio. Staff should be provided with an opportunity for further training.

Independent and unscheduled inspection should be made at nurseries and the borough should immediately recruit more trained staff in nurseries.

Jury told 'cover-up' points to murder

Michael Telling's cool planning of his wife's death and his elaborate cover-up attempt afterwards made him guilty of murder, a jury at Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Alan Rawley, QC, in his final speech for the prosecution, pointed to "an amazing catalogue" of the gruesome lengths to which Mr Telling went to avoid detection. He said that Mr Telling told a psychiatrist that the seeds were sown for the killing at Hyde Park Hotel in London, four days before Monika Zamstak-Telling's death.

On the evening before the killing the time and method were decided. "Despite his mental abnormality, this man determined to kill his wife. He could have prevented himself from doing so if he wished," Mr Rawley said.

"He determined to do so days before he killed her. He then took quite elaborate steps, reasonable steps, which needed a determination and willpower to carry through to avoid detection."

Throughout, Mr Telling behaved in a calm rational manner, he said. As part of the cover-up Mr Telling used his wife's bank Cashpoint card on the evening of the killing, and did so until the account was almost depleted, to give the impression that she was still alive, Mr Rawley added.

"He did not want police to realize quite how much of a smokescreen he had laid down because that would not marry in with a mentally abnormal man whose responsibility was substantially impaired."

Mr Telling paid his wife's outstanding medical bill, and paid a private investigator to look into her "disappearance".

He made the "elaborate pretence" of going on a camping trip when he travelled to Devon to dump the body. He took the head home to avoid identification of the corpse, Mr Rawley added.

Mr Telling, aged 34, of Lambourn House, Radnage Lane, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, has denied murder. He has pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility, but that has not been accepted by the Crown.

Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, urged the jury not to deliver "one final rejection" of Mr Telling by finding him guilty of murder.

"How can you, if you have anything other than a severely disordered personality, bring back your own child, Matthew, to that very house where the rotting body lay?" Mr Telling was a sick man.

Mr Carman added that a manslaughter verdict would be a true one, not one of sympathy.

He spoke of Mr Telling's disturbed early life and added: "All the money in the world - but nowhere to go and nobody to love. He was the inadequate black sheep of the family."

Today Mr Justice Sheldon will sum up. He will ask the jury to retire tomorrow morning to consider its verdict.

Hope of keeping painting fades

Art lovers fighting to keep in Britain a fourteenth-century Siennese painting of the Crucifixion, attributed to Duccio, have almost given up hope of preventing the work's being acquired by the Getty Museum in California.

The fund to buy the painting for £1.8m for the Manchester City Art Gallery is still nearly £600,000 behind target. The deadline for its rescue expires on July 12. Unless a donor offers a substantial part of the sum in the next few days the paintings move to California seems inevitable.

Police chief calls for tightening of shotgun controls

By Stewart Tensler, Crime Reporter

Corner shops in the back streets of London have become a target for armed robbers with almost 300 raids since the start of the year, Mr David Powis, deputy assistant commissioner in operational charge of London's CID, said yesterday.

Speaking to *The Times* in the aftermath of armed robberies that have left three people dead in London this year, two of them in the last fortnight, Mr Powis called for an urgent change in shotgun controls and stronger action by courts against firearms offenders. He spoke of the ease with which criminals obtain handguns from the Continent.

Statistics of armed robberies investigated by the Flying Squad this year show that so far there have been attacks on more than 100 security company vehicles, 70 post offices, 55 banks, 50 building society offices and 50 betting shops.

Sawn-off shotguns are used in two thirds of armed robberies and yet society seemed "willing to give" guns to the criminal world because of the laxity of controls, Mr Powis said, echoing the view of other senior officers. He felt it was time that sawn-off shotguns were prohibited from normal possession as are machine guns.

At the moment, if a shotgun has its barrel sawn off or cut down it is classified as a firearm, which may be held with a firearm certificate.

Mr Powis added that if the change was made in the law that "would stiffen courts and judges in their action" when they came to sentence armed robbers.

Robbers are now sentenced for offences connected with the robbery, but charges covering the possession of weapons are often left on file for produce, rarely, concurrent sentences.

The police always charge criminals arrested after armed robberies with firearms offences but possession was almost ignored. An additional sentence for the offence might act as a deterrent.

Shotguns were obtained because criminals often used go-betweens to buy guns legitimately. Mr Powis said that the law should be changed to limit the number of weapons held on a single certificate. "It is patently ridiculous that you can go and buy five or ten guns. There is no difficulty for a thief to get a gun", he said.

Mr Powis, himself shoots in his spare time.

Motorway food poor value, survey reports

Having a meal at a motorway service station is not good value for money, according to most people questioned for a survey published today.

The survey, by Gallup, found that 67 per cent of those polled thought they could get better value elsewhere by turning off a motorway.

Little more than one in three people believe the quality of food and service has improved at motorway eating places, according to the survey, published in the leisure magazine *Out of Town*.

There has been an improvement in the cleanliness of some motorway service areas.

Drink, driving and The Pill

The contraceptive pill's effect on blood alcohol levels opens an additional hazard to women who risk drinking and driving, according to Professor Victor Wynn, a specialist at St Mary's Hospital, London.

The alcohol levels may be 30 to 50 per cent higher than normal, Professor Wynn says in the medical magazine *Pulse*.

"The metabolism of alcohol varies enormously during the menstrual cycle due to the hormonal effects, and if women take the Pill alcohol levels are even higher."

Retracing Amundsen's polar route

By John Withrow

Dr Monica Kristensen's ambition when she arrives at the South Pole after 82 days in the Antarctic wilderness is not, like its discoverer and her fellow countryman, Roald Amundsen, to plant a Norwegian flag. He also left a note for the doomed still-struggling Robert Falcon Scott.

Her aim is much more practical; she intends to have a shower at the small United States base and get an aircraft back to civilization.

Dr Kristensen (right), who is 33, will lead the first expedition to retrace Amundsen's pioneering route of 1911-12 and the first attempt to reach the South Pole overland without mechanized transport since Sir Vivian Fuchs led the Commonwealth trans-Antarctic expedition in 1958.

At the same time a two-man British expedition will be fighting through snow drifts on Scott's ill-fated path with the intention this time of getting to the South Pole first. Dr Kristensen, however, does not expect a race.

(Photograph: Bill Warhurst)



Phone box appeal procedure

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Anyone wishing to prevent the closure of a public telephone kiosk after British Telecom is denationalized on August 6, can refer to the new Office of Telecommunications (OFTel) or the local authority.

By that date the corporation will have the right to close kiosks that earn less than £185 a year. The local authority would need to make up the shortfall if the kiosk was to be kept after it was for closure. However none can be removed which earn more than the limit.

The details were disclosed on Tuesday with the publication of the operating licence of British Telecom. The revenue threshold is the result of guidelines agreed between British Telecom and the Post Office Users National Council (POUNC), the retiring telecommunications watchdog.

The council, which transfers its monitoring powers on telecommunications to OFTel from next month, has reflected its fears for the future of the telephone service after the corporation is privatized.

Survey missed roof fault

A firm of surveyors which failed to notice serious roof defects in a house was ordered by a High Court judge yesterday to pay £32,760 damages to the purchaser of the property.

Estate agents and structural surveyors Ernest W. Gibson and Partners, of High Street, Purley, Surrey, had initially denied negligence, but admitted liability during the trial of the action brought by the buyer, Mrs Abigail Trembl.

Mr Justice Popplewell said that Mrs Trembl, aged 41, bought her home in Keens Road, Croydon, for £21,000 in August, 1979, after a survey reported no obvious defects.

"Unhappily the firm wholly failed to observe defects in the roof and the house was worth less than half of what she paid. The effect of the defects was to cause the roof to spread and the front wall to bulge."

The judge granted the surveyors a stay on payment of £3,940 of the award pending a possible appeal.

'Letter bomb loners'

Two brothers accused of a letter bomb campaign against the Prince of Wales, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, seven MPs, and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, had no connection with any established terrorist organization, Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Robin Greg, who is defending Patrick Smyth, aged 23, also said that the two men were the only members of the "English Republican Army".

The jury was told that a letter bomb campaign which began in October, 1980, "cut across political lines".

Patrick Smyth, a former Ministry of Defence clerk, from Westgate on Sea, Kent, and Anthony Smyth, aged 27, unemployed, from Ramsgate, Kent, deny conspiring to make explosive devices, and plotting to send them to persons with intent to burn, maim, disfigure, or disable.

Patrick Smyth admitted making letter bombs, but denies 10 charges of sending them with intent to cause bodily harm.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

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Precedence of appeal judges to change

HOUSE OF LORDS

The decision by Lord Diplock to retire as the senior Lord of Appeal but to remain as an ordinary Lord of Appeal has resulted in a review of the arrangements for judicial precedence. Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said in a statement to the House of Lords. The Queen had been notified of the new proposals, he said, and had issued a new Royal Commission to replace that of May 22 1969.

Lord Hailsham, in detailing alterations in the arrangements to be followed at sittings for judicial business, said the practice was that at sittings in the House itself the Lord Chancellor, if present, presided on the Woolsack. If he was not present, precedence was governed by a Royal Commission issued by Queen Victoria in February 1900, provided that in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary was to preside over the hearing of appeals.

It was taken by the senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary present, presiding being reckoned from the date of first appointment.

There has been general agreement (said the Lord Chancellor) that the changes brought about by his noble predecessor were a very considerable improvement over the previous position. Nevertheless, the position is still not ideal, in that the duty of presiding over sittings of the House or of an Appellate or Appeal Committee is still governed by the order of the appointment of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary.

Lord Diplock recently told me that he had decided that the time had come for him to cease presiding as the senior Lord of Appeal, though I am happy to say that, assuming his health permits, he intends to continue sitting as an ordinary Lord of Appeal.

He has authorised me to inform your Lordships that he intends this change to take effect when the House rises for the summer recess.

This decision has made it necessary for me to review the current arrangements for judicial precedence.

This has persuaded me that the time has now come to bring the arrangements in the House and in the Appellate and Appeal Committees into line with what is now the normal practice in other parts of the judicial system.

I have therefore advised Her Majesty the Queen that it would be appropriate for her in future to appoint the senior and second senior Lord of Appeal, who between them normally preside over sittings of committees, or of the House and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept this advice.

She has given effect to it by the issue today (Tuesday) of a new Royal Commission to replace that of May 22 1969. The commission provides that, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, for the time being Lord Diplock or Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, in that order, is to preside.

In the absence of either or both of them precedence among the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary will thereafter continue to be governed, as before, by the date of the first appointment to that office, without regard to rank in the peerage.

The above will continue to be the position until the summer recess. When Lord Diplock then gives up his position as the senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, my present intention is to advise Her Majesty that he should be succeeded by Lord Fraser, and that he in turn should be succeeded as the second senior Lord of Appeal.

This of course is confined to the position regarding judicial sittings in the House itself.

But in his view, it followed that the position should be the same in sittings of the Appellate Committee, for this purpose he intended to place on the order paper an amendment to standing orders to achieve this.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, precedence has, since 1949, followed the same rules as in the House. The Lord President of the Council has authorised me to say that he agrees that the same should come for a corresponding change in the Judicial Committee, and that he considers that from now on similar arrangements should be adopted there to those in the House.

I feel I should not let this occasion pass without paying a warm tribute to the contribution made to the work of this House by Lord Chancellor and his predecessor, senior Lord Lord, Lord Wilberforce.

It is impossible to exaggerate the contribution each has made to the jurisprudence of the House, and, in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of the Commonwealth.

Lord Elwyn Jones, a former Lord Chancellor, said he wished to express full agreement with the decisions made. He also paid tribute to Lord Diplock and Lord Wilberforce whose contributions to the law in this country, in the Commonwealth and internationally, could not be exaggerated. They were two of the greatest judges the country had produced.

Lord Diplock, speaking from the cross benches, said he hoped he would not be out of step, as the lowest surviving by many years of the current Law Lords, were to express his full support of the proposals.

He had sat for 23 years in appeal courts both as a member and in presiding over a plurality of judges. That was not the case with the judgments which clarified and developed the law. The task called for different qualities which might or might not be combined in the same judge.

The efficient administration of justice in the High Courts in the United Kingdom, seniority ought not to be the sole criteria to preside. He would retire at the end of July this year but he wished to continue sitting as a non-presiding Law Lord for some time - at least until the next rise in salary. (Laughter.)

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on an Opposition motion on the widening gap between rich and poor. (3.15) Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, committee, first day.

Kinnock invites Tories to join fight against deal

EEC SUMMIT

In spite of the fact that Britain's contribution to the European Community budget will be increased to 1.4 per cent of value-added tax under the latest arrangements, Mr Nigel Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, said today that the Government would recommend to the House that the own resources ceiling should be increased from the present 1 per cent of value-added tax to 1.4 per cent.

Reporting to MPs on the European Council meeting of heads of government in Fontainebleau on Monday and Tuesday, he said that the Government would recommend to the House that the own resources ceiling should be increased from the present 1 per cent of value-added tax to 1.4 per cent.

She maintained that the arrangement was far better than anything previously on offer. It was good for Britain and good for the Community.

Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, said he would use all his strength to fight the proposal and he invited Conservatives who were dissatisfied with the arrangements to join that fight.

Mrs Thatcher said: I am glad to tell the House that the European Council rejected agreement on a fairer and more soundly based system for the United Kingdom's financial contribution to the Community.

This is a successful culmination of our long and persistent efforts to correct the budget inequity and to put the United Kingdom's refunds on a lasting basis.

The main features of this agreement are, first, that it provides for a refund of about £600m (1,000m ecu) in 1984, with the new system the UK will get a rebate of 66 per cent of the gap between our share of VAT and our share of expenditure.

This means that, in terms of our marginal net contribution, the UK will be contributing not about 21 per cent as we are able to do at present but about 7 per cent to new Community expenditure.

This agreement is far better than anything previously on offer and far better than the offer of the other nine member states at the last European Council.

The new system can only be changed by a unanimous decision by all member governments and ratified by their Parliaments. The benefits for the UK will continue unless and until we ourselves agree to change it.

Thirdly, the advantages of this system will be available to us from 1985. We shall have the arbitrary refund of about £600m the single year only.

This is a substantially better situation for the UK than was on offer earlier.

Fourthly, the refunds will be implemented, as we have requested, by reducing the UK's VAT payments to the Community in each year.

The House may recall that at the last European Council we reached a provisional agreement that measures be taken on budgetary discipline. We considered it essential that the rigorous rules which at present govern budgetary policy in each member state also apply to the budget of the Communities.

We went on to add that the Communities should fix at the beginning of the budget procedure the maximum level of expenditure which it considers it must adopt to finance Community policies during the following financial year, and further that net expenditure relating to agricultural markets should increase less than the rate of growth of the own resources base.

Finance ministers are now working on the precise measures to guarantee the effective application of these principles.

In the light of the agreement reached at Fontainebleau, she agreed to a 40 per cent increase in VAT contributions to the Common Market. Can she confirm that the Government's public expenditure plans make no provision for that in the period beginning 1986 and will she therefore tell us where that extra 40 per cent of contributions is to come from?

Will she be raising the rate of VAT or extending the base of VAT or making extra public expenditure cuts in welfare services, or a combination of all three?

She has repeatedly promised that agricultural expenditure will be brought under effective control.

Can she deny that no progress was made at the summit to achieve that objective and to prevent agriculture this year from breaking the budget by 20 per cent or as much as £2,000m?

Will she accept from me, as she will be told by others, that there is no justification for increasing VAT on own resources contribution by financing higher food mountains and the construction of food stocks or to subsidise Soviet shoppers?

On returning from Brussels on March 31, Mrs Thatcher had said that she made plain that neither the Government nor the British Parliament could accept the package then on offer. Three months later she had swallowed, hook, line and sinker, such arguments.

We shall continue to rise in contributions with all our strength and we invite any Conservative MP with the courage to join us.

Mrs Thatcher: I note what he says now, but I note what he said when he returned from Brussels. He said when he went to see President Mitterrand and what he is reported to have said after that. "Mrs Thatcher had better enjoy the sunshine at Fontainebleau because I do not think she is going to enjoy a helluva lot else. She is not coming away with £400m. That I do know."

(Conservative laughter.) So, she said that I can take much notice of his comments. I made perfectly clear in my statement that net contributions under the new VAT ceiling will be less than we would have been able to pay under the old ceiling.

Labour MPs: Liable. Mrs Thatcher: If he is going to vote against the new arrangements he will be voting for an annual payment of something like £1,200m reduced to £1,000m. The Government has agreed to pay the full liability amount under the VAT contribution. This year that would have amounted to some £1,200m, and next year a similar

amount, possibly up to £1,500m. Mr Sheldon may face that with equanimity, I do not.

Mr Norman St John-Steves (Chelmsford, C): Most fair minded people whose judgment is not affected by anti-Europeanism will agree that the compromise she reached at Fontainebleau is reasonable taking full account both of the British and European interests.

Now that this problem is formally out of the way what plans has the Government for meeting jointly the technological challenges presented by Japan and the United States and for setting up a genuine common market in services and foreign policy initiatives?

Mrs Thatcher: We did discuss matters such as Esprit and Airbus. I agree it is most important that we should regain the technological initiative in electronics which has to some extent passed to the US and Japan.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Looking back on this five year saga, has she considered that the Italian Government, which was confronted with almost the same scale of budgetary problem in 1978, managed to resolve it so much more quickly, completely and permanently?

Mrs Thatcher: The Italians got an enormous positive benefit from being in the Community and never really had to battle about a net contribution. They had a net contribution only in one year, 1978. It was 330m ecu, so it was small. That was the year they joined us in our currency.

Mr Jenkins was one of those who said I should have accepted the previous deal, although it was much worse than this.

Mr Andrew Kershaw (Stroud, C): This agreement could not have been obtained except by a Government known to be strong in its commitment to Europe and strong in its defence of British interests.

The country is lucky to have a Prime Minister who fights and gets an agreement at the end of the day.

Mrs Thatcher: We would not have got this agreement unless it had been known that we were pro-European and that Britain makes considerable contributions to the life of the Community and believes it right to be in the Community.

Sir Peter J. Baker (Blackpool South, C): said the Prime Minister would have overwhelming support

in her determination to secure a more complete common market, especially in the service industries.

Mrs Thatcher said the aim of achieving a common market in services came before the aim of a common agricultural policy in the treaty. It was one part of the treaty that people had been slow to implement. Britain excelled in services and would continue trying to get a common market in services.

Mr Nicholas Budge (Wolverhampton South West, C): The EEC only began to reduce expenditure on agriculture when it realized it was running out of money. If more funds are given to it what discipline will there be to prevent a yet further rise in agricultural expenditure?

Mrs Thatcher said more members of the EEC were becoming net contributors and that was the best possible discipline. There were also farmers in every country who had to be prevented from receiving available for guaranteed prices were finding it difficult to adapt to the new system.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northamptonshire North, C): As an increase in own resources to 1.4 per cent would give the Community control over an additional £700m of UK taxpayers' money on top of our higher net contribution to what extent and in what areas Community policies replace UK policies?

Mrs Thatcher: The amount we shall be paying after refunds under the 1.4 per cent VAT is less than the amount we are able to pay now on our 1 per cent. We shall be paying £1,200m this year and £1,200m next year and that is less than we shall be paying.

We would like to see a greater proportion of the budget spent on the regional and social funds.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab): Against the target set four-and-a-half years ago this is a humiliating failure for Britain. The only flag we waved for Britain was not the Union Jack but the white flag of surrender.

Despite the sabre-rattling, net contributions in the last five years are £1,000m more a year in real terms than under the last Labour Government.

Next year and the year after, despite these rebates, Britain's net contribution will be more than it has been in the past three years?

Mrs Thatcher: That is so because I got such a good deal before and when that ran out, it was so good they would not allow us a further continuation of that deal and we had to accept the new arrangements. The position I had been left was negotiated by the Labour Government.

Mr Kinnock: Is she not asking us to accept that any rebate is better than no rebate, regardless of the attached conditions. If she is saying that the rebates will be smaller because, in her words, the other members would not allow anything else, how can she seriously ask us to vote for higher VAT contributions in return for a worse deal?

Mrs Thatcher: No. It is because I would not, that we have taken this long to negotiate. That is why we went on rejecting and rejecting, until we got a fair deal.

The Government has also been fortunate in the timing of this settlement. With the European elections and the local government elections and the latest clutch of by-elections out of the way, it is just about as good a time as could be found to suffer a little embarrassment.

There were signs during the questioning of the Prime Minister yesterday that a good many Conservative MPs have decided to make the best of an agreement they cannot change. Whatever their private doubts, they did not seem to believe that it would be worth giving Labour the encouragement of airing their misgivings in public.

The Conservative instinct to close ranks at difficult moments was once again in evidence.

Yet criticisms were expressed from the Conservative benches and there is a good deal more unease among Conservative members than might have been gleaned from these public exchanges. It does not come only from those who would like this country to withdraw from the Community. They remain no more than a small minority in the Conservative ranks.

But there are also those who approve of British membership in principle, yet are disappointed at the practical consequences up to now and believe that the Government should exercise all its power to control Community expenditure, even at the price of continued difficulties with our European partners.

Thatcher uses up some credit

This category cuts across the familiar divisions between wets and dries or left and right in the party. Such views are held by quite a number among the new intake of Conservative members.

Their doubts about the Fontainebleau settlement are practical, not doctrinaire. For that reason most of them seem unlikely to press their criticism to the ultimate point where they might risk defeating the Government.

Some misgivings that are suppressed are not misgivings that are eliminated. Mrs Thatcher gave a forceful performance at the dispatch box yesterday. She did not sound like a leader who was herself in doubt.

She has survived the first parliamentary skirmish over Fontainebleau and she can be expected to win whatever parliamentary battles lie ahead. But she will spend some accumulated political credit in knocking down doubters in the division lobbies when the time comes.

Howe firm: Sovereignty not negotiable

ARGENTINE

The Government was ready to talk to Argentina about restoring normal relations but such talks could not include any discussion of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and the talks might be jeopardized if the exclusion of sovereignty discussions was not made plain, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said: As we have often made clear, we are ready for official talks with the Argentine government on the normalization of our relations. Such talks cannot include discussion of sovereignty over the Falklands.

The preparatory exchanges which we initiated through the protecting powers are continuing. Their details must remain confidential.

Our aim in the talks will be to make progress on a range of practical issues, but it will be difficult to restore full diplomatic relations until the Argentines have formally declared a cessation of hostilities.

Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands North East, C): Fortness Falklands policy to continue, given the enormous drain on our resources, not least in defence.

In view of the new regime in Argentina, will he not accept that the Government ought to be big enough to restore normal diplomatic relations with the Argentine?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: There is no question of a "Fortress Falklands" policy. The airfield had been constructed substantially to meet the needs of the Falkland Islands. It is long past the time when the Government should have restored normal diplomatic relations. He ought to negotiate about all the outstanding issues.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I cannot share his view. Once the plan was completed, it should be possible to reduce the levels of permanently stationed forces on the islands and the airfield will remain available for developmental value.

Of course we wish to establish the framework within which talks can take place with a view to restoring normal relations, but that is a matter which has to be handled very carefully and it would be quite wrong to jeopardize that by not making plain that sovereignty is excluded from discussion.

Labour MP rebuked

A Labour MP who sought to raise repeated allegations of discrimination and irresponsible MIS officers trying to smear the Home Secretary was prevented by the Speaker, (Mr Bernard Weatherill), who told him that it was reprehensible to seek to smear an MP by a point of order.

Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton, Lab), on a point of order, first asked the Speaker how he could raise an important matter in the House - the reported allegations that disgruntled and irresponsible MIS officers had smeared the Home Secretary, perhaps for his handling of the Libyan siege and perhaps for anti-Semitic reasons.

The Speaker: Nothing arising out of this can possibly be a point of order for me. It is not appropriate to comment on an allegation in the newspapers.

Mr Cohen: There are restrictions on raising matters in relation to MIS and I would like you to take this

away, after I have made my case, and then I will come back to you.

The Speaker: He is seeking to quote or draw my attention to an allegation in a newspaper. It has nothing to do with me and I have nothing to say on the matter.

Mr Cohen: It is not for you to rule on the allegation but to rule how I may raise it in this House.

The Speaker: I am not prepared to guide Mr Cohen how to raise any matter.

Later however Mr Cohen again sought to raise the matter, and the Speaker said: It is reprehensible to seek to smear an MP in this House by a point of order.

Mr Cohen: That is a smear in itself.

The Speaker: I must ask Mr Cohen to resume his seat.

Mr Cohen: At least hear me out.

The Speaker then called the next business.

Bill to reform electoral law next session

NEW CEILING

The Government expected to introduce legislation early next session to reform the electoral law, so that there could come into effect for any general election held on or after February 16, 1987, when the 1978-88 register of electors came into force, Mr Leon Brittan the Home Secretary said.

He opened a debate on a Commons Home Affairs Select Committee report on the Representation of the People Act.

For the first time, British citizens not resident in the UK on the qualifying date but who had been registered as electors within the previous seven years would be eligible to vote at parliamentary and European elections.

The select committee unanimously recommended that the Parliamentary election deposit should be increased to £1,000. It also recommended the threshold of votes required before the deposit was refunded should be reduced to 7½ per cent.

The Government White Paper accepted the £1,000 recommendation, but in order to ease matters for minority parties favoured a threshold of 5 per cent. Raising the deposit to a sensible level would ensure that standing for Parliament became a matter which had to be thought seriously about - not a casual entry upon a whim.

The precise figure of the deposit was bound to some extent to be arbitrary and a matter of judgment. He would be listening carefully to the views expressed in the debate.

Heseltine's softer arms line

By Rodney Cowton

Greater realism in the West's approach to arms control and dialogue with the Soviet Union was called for yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence.

He did so in a speech on "Russia in Historical Perspective" to the Conservative Party Bow Group at the Commons, a speech to which Mr Heseltine attaches more than usual significance.

It was the second time he had delivered the speech, the first being at a private meeting of the International Institute for Strategic Studies last month. Since then there has been some argument with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office over his desire to make it known to a wider public.

The Foreign Office is believed to have argued initially that he was encroaching on its territory, though it is believed to have agreed the speech as delivered.

With its call for "greater mutual understanding and respect on which better political and economic relations can be built", the speech is fully in line with the new softer tone of official government utterances about East-West relations.

Mr Heseltine: "Russia's expansionist self-defeating."

It is of interest because its preparation began some months ago, before the new restrained rhetoric was firmly established, and reflects what Mr Heseltine has been arguing privately to government for many months.

He traces the roots in Russian history of an "historically expansionist power obsessed with the threat it faces and apparently unconcerned about the threat which it poses: a state buying security at the expense of other people's

Centenary present for Lord Shinwell?

NEW CEILING

The unveiling of the refurbished ceiling of the House of Lords, work on which is on schedule and below budget, might be timed to coincide with the 100th birthday celebrations of Lord Shinwell, Lord Skelmersdale, a Government spokesman, indicated during a question time in the House of Lords.

Answering Lady Sharples (C) who had asked for a progress report on the work, Lord Skelmersdale said: The restoration of the ceiling of this chamber has progressed according to plan during the last year and is now nearing completion.

Work on refitting the original painted panels and timber carvings and to redecorate the ceiling should be completed by next month.

All that remains to be done is the cleaning and restoration of the painted stone wall arches and removal of the scaffolding. This will take place during the summer recess. By the time the House returns in the autumn, the ceiling should be visible in all its glory.

Lady Sharples can confirm that the final cost will be within the budget mentioned three years ago. One of the problems of the new ceiling will be that there will be a contrast between the ceiling and the throne which will appear quite dull.

Lord Skelmersdale: It should be finished and complete according to the standards of the past and will well within the original estimate. In fact, it will be slightly less than the £1.5m.

I realize the redecoration of the ceiling may highlight the need to redecorate some or all of the rest of the chamber. This will be undertaken as and when resources and time permit. Refurbishment of the throne canopy is to be put in hand shortly.

Mr Morley Segrave and Stuart (C): The Magna Carta bars are in need of refurbishment. The dullness of the gift will contrast with the new ceiling.

Lord Skelmersdale: The Magna Carta bars are to be washed so that the gift becomes more obvious but it is not intended at the moment they should be regilded.

Lord Skelmersdale: The need is that it should not fall into disrepair. Lord John Mackie (Lab): Would it not be a nice gesture if the centenary celebrations of Lord Shinwell in October could be held at the same time as the coming in of the new ceiling?

Lord Skelmersdale: Arrangements for a small celebration on the reopening of the ceiling are in hand at the moment and I am in mind the magic date of October 18.

Missing link

Asked when work would start on the M20 link between Holfordbourne and Ashford in Kent, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said she hoped that advance bridge works could start next year, and that subject to satisfactory progress with the statutory procedures, the main contract could start in 1987.

insecurity", which, he says, must be self-defeating.

The West's first priority must be to ensure that there are no risk-free opportunities for the Soviet Union to exploit in areas of Western vital interest.

Beyond that there is a choice. East and West can stare incomprehensibly at each other, or they can choose to advance bridge works could start next year, and that subject to satisfactory progress with the statutory procedures, the main contract could start in 1987.

The price the West would have to pay is the acceptance of the Soviet Union as a military superpower competing as a political and economic model.

In the longer term, the West's interest must be to encourage an increased sense of security in the Soviet Union in the hope that its leaders will direct more resources away from military spending and towards the genuine interests of its people and society, Mr Heseltine said.

Leading article, page 13

Bill to curb sexual abuse of children

NEW CEILING

A Bill designed to protect children from adults seeking sexual relationships with them was given a formal first reading in the Commons, after a Labour MP had said the Bill would do nothing of the kind.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Luton North, C), speaking to the Bill, said it was difficult to understand that in their midst were evil adults obsessed by the desire to have sexual relationships with innocent children.

It was sickening that many of them formed themselves into groups for ease of communication, to advertise, recruit, and contact. They produced disgusting publications.

The Bill would make it an offence to be a member of organization like the paedophile information exchange, which every walk of real from the highest in the land to misfits in society were involving themselves in paedophilia.

Mr Clare Short (Birmingham, Lab), said the Bill was before the House to seek publicity for Mr Dickens.

Royal Assent

Royal Assent was signified to the following Acts: Somerset House; Public Health (Control of Disease); Registered Home Dentists; Betting Gaming and Lotteries (Amendment) (No. 2); Inshore Fishing (Scotland); Road Traffic Regulation; County Courts; Housing and Building Control; Food; Rating and Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland); London Regional Transport; Rates; Barclays Bank.

Red grouse decline in Scotland

By Hugh Clayton

There is a "headlong" decline in the population of red grouse in Scotland, Dr Richard Potts, director of research at the Game Conservancy, said yesterday.

Red grouse is by far the commonest of the grouse species shot and is a mainstay of the Scottish sporting economy.

The conservancy's latest annual review, shows that monitoring of bags shot on several moors indicates that there are periodic fluctuations in numbers in England and Scotland. But in Scotland there has been a steady decline in recent years.

"If we do not find the cause of it we will never know that it is not going to threaten the refugees in the Pennines," Dr Potts said.

"It is vital that we find the cause, and at the moment everyone has got his own idea, from

Supertanker hit in Gulf as Iran warns of more severe attacks

Zurich (Reuters) - The tanker *Tiburon*, sailing under a Liberian flag, was apparently hit by an Exocet missile in the Gulf yesterday and several crew members were injured, the ship's operating company said.

A spokesman for Suisse Outremer Reederel said he believed that the 260,000 ton *Tiburon* was one of the two "very large naval targets" that Iraq said it had attacked yesterday.

The vessel, which transmitted a distress signal after an engine room explosion, loaded yesterday morning at Iran's Kharg Island terminal. It was heading for an unspecified destination in Europe, he said.

Gulf shipping sources had said earlier that an explosion on the *Tiburon* did not appear to have resulted from Gulf war action.

Latest reports put the *Tiburon* about four hours south of Kharg. It was not known whether the vessel was still afloat.

The Swiss spokesman said that salvage tugs were heading for the ship and that the extent of any damage could not be determined until they arrived. He declined to say who owned the vessel.

In London, Lloyd's shipping intelligence said that the *Tiburon* was a Liberian steam tanker formerly known as the *Sea Scout*. A spokesman said that the engine room had been damaged.

Gulf shipping sources said that the *Sea Scout* had been renamed after being bought by a Zurich company from the Swedish firm *Jenit Tank AB*.

The Gulf sources said that the *Sea Scout* was a sister ship to the Saudi-owned *Safina al-Arab*, which was hit in an Iraqi air attack after loading oil at Kharg Island on April 25 while on charter to Sweden's *Salem* group.

They said that the *Tiburon* had reported an explosion in the engine room, but they could not confirm the cause.

● **TEHRAN:** A United Nations team arrived here last night to monitor the cease-fire on civilian centres as Iran reported Iraqi shelling of towns in the north and south (Reuters reports).

The news agency IRNA said that Iraq has shelled Khorramshahr and Abadan in southern Iran and had killed three people in an attack on the northern border town of Sandasht.

● **NICOSIA:** An Iraqi warplane broke the sound barrier over Tehran, the Iranian capital, yesterday but was driven away by Iranian air force jets, IRNA, the official Iranian news agency said. (AP reports).

Lambsdorff successor named by Kohl

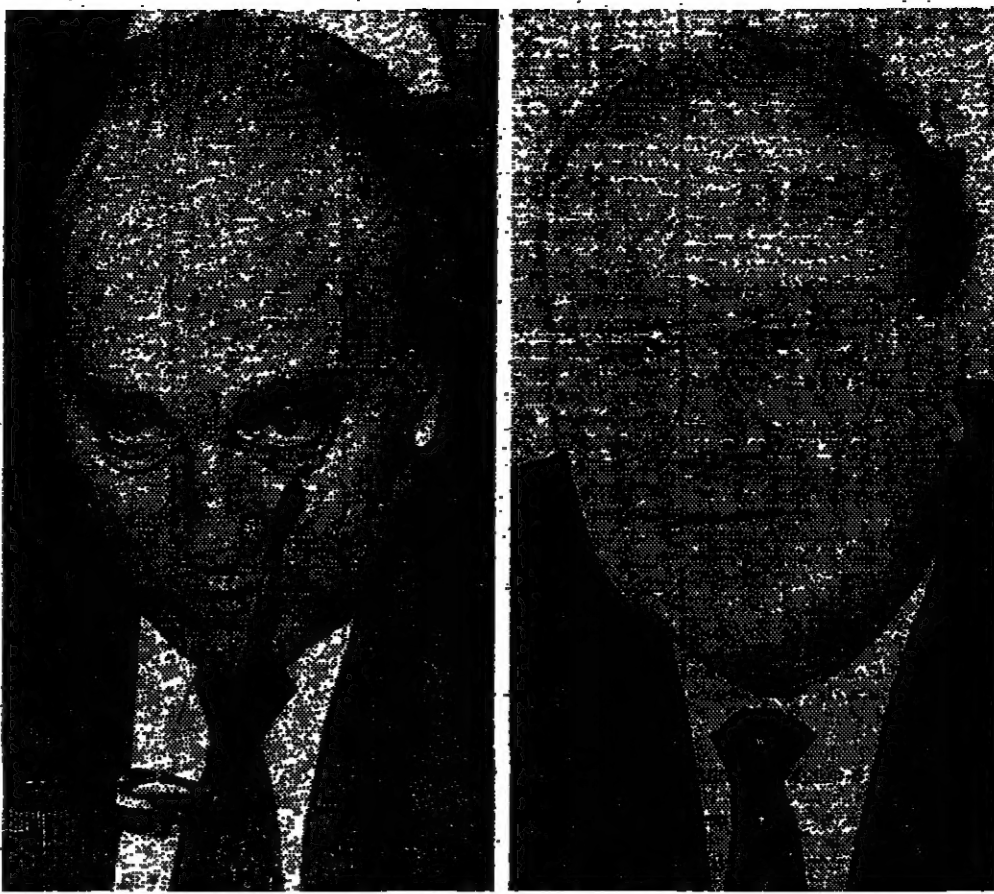
From Michael Binyon
Munich

Urgent political consultations went on all day in Bonn yesterday after the midnight resignation of Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Minister of Economics, who said he was about to be sent for trial on charges relating to the Flick scandal about party political donations.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl discussed the affair at a Cabinet meeting in the morning, and the small Free Democratic Party (FDP) appointed Herr Martin Bangemann, until recently leader of the West German Liberals at Strasbourg, to succeed Count Lambsdorff.

Herr Kohl was due to see President Karl Carstens yesterday evening formally to nominate a new Economics Minister. Earlier there had been intensive discussions with Herr Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union (CSU) and other leading members of the coalition. The chancellor said he wanted a quick solution to the crisis.

Count Lambsdorff was accused in December by the Bonn public prosecutor of accepting for FDP party funds, DM135,000 (£34,500) from the Flick group of companies in return for tax concessions. He has consistently denied any wrongdoing, and repeated yesterday that he had never asked for, nor accepted, a single mark.



Otto Graf Lambsdorff, who resigned yesterday as Economics Minister, left; and his successor, Herr Martin Bangemann.

He was accused of corruption, but his lawyer said yesterday he would be tried only on the lesser charge of accepting favours.

His resignation came after his lawyer was informed the count would shortly be sent for trial, something which Dr Kohl had long insisted would oblige him to leave the Cabinet immediately. However, no public announcement has yet come from the Bonn court and a

spokesman said it was not expected before next week.

Dr Kohl, who accepted the resignation "with extraordinary regret", after returning from the Fontainebleau summit, had high praise for him yesterday. Herr Peter Bönisch, the Government spokesman, said that the Chancellor was absolutely convinced by the man and his deeds that Count Lambsdorff was innocent.

The resignation, although not

unexpected, has thrown the Government into a crisis, and deepened the disarray of the Free Democrats, of which Count Lambsdorff was a leading member. Rumours persisted yesterday that Herr Klaus Dietrich Genscher, the party leader and Foreign Minister, would now resign as FDP chairman, a step he said recently he would take next February, and seek to have Herr Bangemann nominated.

Man in the news

A studious comrade from the grassroots

From Peter Niechoj
Rome

Alessandro Natta, the successor to Enrico Berlinguer as leader of the Western world's biggest and most influential Communist Party, looks and acts like what he briefly was: a schoolteacher.

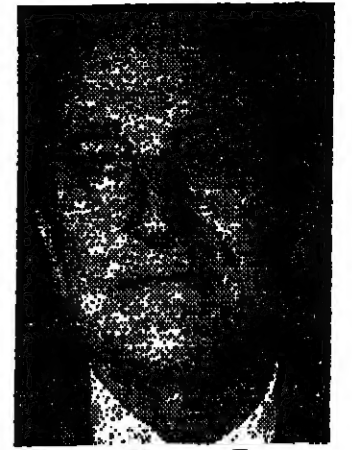
The thin mouth and bright eyes behind his spectacles, the ready Latin quotation, the lack of any great stage-presence combined with a certain inner intensity, his sober clothes, still reflect the career he would have continued if politics had not prevailed. One of the first comments, after his election was seen to be certain, insisted on this side of him: "He will be a fine teacher of the real heir to Berlinguer."

That could well be the new secretary's predestined role. At 66 he is older than his predecessor, Berlinguer died unexpectedly but he had thought about the succession. In fact he said on at least one occasion that he would like to have seen a rotating secretaryship which would allow leading personalities in the party to hold the post for a limited period.

When he died, both the chairmanship of the party and the vice-secretaryship were vacant and it was supposed that he eventually planned to take the chairmanship himself. This would have allowed him to keep a watch over affairs while his successor in the secretaryship would first have served for a period as vice-secretary. This logic was destroyed by his sudden stroke. But the sense of it remains in the choice of Signor Natta.

The new secretary was close to Berlinguer and in complete accord with his policies. He is the least heretical of men. It was no coincidence that he produced the report which explained why the party had decided to expel a group of intellectuals. That was in 1969 and was the last occasion on which the party imposed intellectual discipline in so heavy-handed a manner.

Natta and Berlinguer came from very different backgrounds except that their fathers were Socialists. Berlinguer was upper middle-class with somewhat remote aristocratic origins. Signor Natta's father had a butcher's shop in Oneglia near Imperia where his mother presided over the cash-register. He was the youngest of six children and a studious child.



Signor Natta: Favours Berlinguer stance.

He took his degree in literature, joined the Army as a junior officer, was wounded, taken prisoner and deported by the Germans. On his return he married a girl who had gone to the same school and, so the local inhabitants recall still with certain incredulity, actually serenaded her at night under her bedroom window. That however was one of the few occasions on which he is known to have dropped so completely his professional air.

The question now is whether he will be able to rediscover that more extrovert touch now that he is destined to popular fame. The post of secretary of the Communist Party carries with it a certain aura. No one would expect Alessandro Natta to resume singing under bedroom windows, but he might emerge as a more colourful personality than was thought possible. Certainly he was the candidate with by far the most support, while the others were more effective in public.

Will that backing, added to the party's electoral success in the European elections, convince him to be more publicly assertive? Or will he be content with his teacher's role, grooming a younger man in the Berlinguer tradition?

In the course of a lengthy acceptance speech, Signor Natta said: "No one could ask me and no one has asked me to be like Berlinguer but together united we have the intelligence, the ability, the energy to face even the most difficult of tasks in order to guarantee the clarity and logic of our political outlook and thus to allow the party to carry out its national and democratic function, its role in Europe, as well as in the international field."

Kirkpatrick to quit UN post

New York (Reuters) - Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the controversial chief United States delegate to the United Nations, has made it clear to President Reagan that she will resign and will not take another Cabinet post.

"I am committed to this session and then I have said I intend to go back to private life, and I intend to", she said.

Her exact departure date is unclear, but aides said that it could be late autumn or early winter. Before joining the Reagan Cabinet in February 1981 Mrs Kirkpatrick, aged 58, taught at Washington's Georgetown University.

She had been an outspoken critic of the previous US role at the UN and once characterized the US position there as "essentially impotent, without influence, heavily outvoted and isolated".

But she said that the more assertive posture adopted by the Reagan Administration had been positive. "We were determined to take the UN seriously and not to say what happened here doesn't count."

Mrs Kirkpatrick pointed to a growing consensus with the Security Council on adopted measures and resolutions as an achievement.

"As late as 1979 the total was about 30 per cent. As of 1983 it was at 70 per cent. What that means is that we, like other countries, are able to have our views taken into account."

Rebuke for Warsaw on Solidarity

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

In finding the Polish Government guilty of infringing upon important international labour conventions - on freedom of association and the right of collective bargaining - an International Labour Organization commission of inquiry has urged the restoration of dialogue between the Government and the Solidarity leadership.

Its report, issued yesterday, said a resumption of trade union activity was essential.

The Polish Government, which denied the commission entry to the country and has suspended its association with ILO, has been invited to give its views on the 144-page report.

While recognizing that freedom of association has its limits, the commission said union activities could not be confined strictly to occupational matters. Since political decisions, particularly in economic affairs, had consequences for workers, trade unions had to be able to express their views on Government's economic and social policies.

No firm evidence had been produced to support the Government's contention that Solidarity members had been detained not because of union activities but because of political actions.

Mr Jerzy Milewski, director of Solidarity's coordination office in Brussels, said the report showed "How the policy of mass intimidation of Polish society by the Polish authorities is being carried on."

Black miners threaten to step up pay action

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Coronation Colliery near Vryheid in Natal, where at least one black mineworker was killed and four others were injured in rioting and clashes with the police on Monday, was reported yesterday to be operating normally. So far no outbreaks of violence have occurred on any of the other 34 gold and 55 coal mines belonging to the Chamber of Mines.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the general secretary of the National Union of the Mine-workers (NUM), the only black union recognized by the Chamber, the employers' organization, gave a warning that the unrest was "just the beginning of the workers' struggle for a living wage".

The president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr George Nisbett, had expressed the hope earlier that the violence in Natal would prove an isolated incident and appealed to "all

employees in the mining industry not to participate in strike action or acts of violence which, in the end, will benefit nobody".

According to the NUM, 1,700 of the 3,000 blacks employed at the Coronation Colliery, which is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation, went on strike on Monday. They gathered at the mine manager's office to demand talks on recently-granted wage increases which were half as much as the union had sought.

The manager called in the police after refusing to discuss the matter and the strikers were dispersed by tear-gas and dogs. The union reported that later the miners were returning peacefully to their hostels on the mine compound when unidentified persons fired on them from a white residential area nearby. Two were killed.

Exercises in efficiency are building a prosperous future for British Rail.

Greater efficiency in operations and administration achieved since 1979 is now saving British Rail £319 million a year. Output per man over the same period is up 10.8%*

A railways operating surplus of £62 million, before interest payments, was the highest ever recorded in the 21 year history of the Board.

"Our industry will prosper or decline according to whether we give our customers the service and quality they seek and whether

On the passenger business, traffic is expected to rise by 7% over the next 3 years.

Building for the future.

Business growth and improving efficiency are underpinning the industry's future.

As a result, investment is projected to rise by 40% to £380 million in the next three years.

During this period there will be a saving of 25% in Government support for maintaining the national rail network.

This will not involve drastic service cuts, but will come mainly from further increases in efficiency and from more accurately matching service supply to customer demand.

The Railways will remain a big industry offering secure jobs to some 141,000 people. This will involve over the next three years, the recruitment and training of 10,500 newcomers.

In today's competitive market place, a vigorous and more efficient railway will guarantee a future for customer and employee alike.

they see it as value for money" (Chairman of British Rail, Dec '83).

Already, the signs are encouraging. The freight vehicle fleet, for instance, has been reduced by 55% since 1979 and is now better suited to Railfreight target markets. The improvement in freight vehicle utilisation averaged 14% annually between 1979-82 and rose to over 16% in 1983.

It turned a previous year's loss of £175 million into a surplus of £8 million.

In terms of investment too, British Rail is standing on its own feet. Last year, £270 million was generated entirely from within the business itself.

A healthy industry.

There is a bright future for an efficient, modern transport service that responds to customer demands.

*Defined as train miles per member of staff.

Guatemalans given tough warning on eve of poll for a new assembly

From John Carlin
Guatemala City

Guatemala's military ruler, General Oscar Mejia Victores, has allowed elections for a constituent Assembly to go ahead this Sunday, fulfilling a promise made when he seized power in a palace coup last year from General Efraim Rios Montt.

Sunday's vote, to be held nationally, is being publicized by General Mejia's Government as part of a "political opening", supposedly paving the way for full constitutional rule after presidential elections promised for next year.

But General Mejia, an abrupt man and a hardliner in the Latin American military mould, had made it abundantly clear in public statements that he expects the 88 deputies who are to make up the new Assembly to be strictly circumscribed in their powers.

"The de-facto government will continue to hold executive and legislative power", he said earlier this year.

The general perceives the Assembly simply as a forum for writing up a new constitution, something Guatemala, the largest country in Central America with a population of 7.5 million, has not had since General Rios Montt's own coup in 1982.

General Mejia gave a warning of the consequences should members stray beyond the



Assembly's limits. "If the politicians want a dictator, they will have one", he said.

Many politicians in the 17 parties competing in Sunday's poll admit they are hard pressed to find a distinction between General Mejia's "de-facto rule" and the threatened dictatorship. People have become habituated to this form of government in Guatemala, the most repressive country in Latin America according to international human rights organizations.

Nine of the parties may be safely classified as extreme right; three as middle-of-the-road right; another three as centre; and two as centre-left.

This classification is woolly, however, as few Guatemalans have come to understand clearly the differences in policy between the parties in a low-key campaign.

Since October, more than 60 members of the campaigning groups have been murdered or

kidnapped. Most of the thousands killed since then, however, have been people considered to be inclined towards the radical left, or the estimated 3,000 guerrillas who are being contained at present by Guatemala's professional and remarkably brutal Army.

Not one of the 17 parties apparently tolerated by the Government has proposed anything resembling structural reform in a country where malnourishment, infant mortality, illiteracy and institutionalized terror are appalling even by the worst Third World standards.

Nevertheless, the well-organized extreme right National Liberation Movement - politically bonded to Major Roberto D'Aubuisson's Arena party in neighbouring El Salvador - is expected by local analysts to pick up the greatest share of the vote on Sunday.

There is no one campaigning with anything like the reformist zeal of President José Napoleón Duarte in El Salvador, considered by the left there to be merely a time-server for President Reagan's strategic interests in Central America.

American influence in the Guatemalan elections is tiny compared with El Salvador. US military aid has been cut off since 1977, because of Guatemala's brazen and well-documented human rights violations.



Mr Jackson and Dr Castro outlining a 10-point agreement after talks lasting eight hours.

Jackson wins freedom for 22 prisoners

Havana (Reuters) - President Fidel Castro announced yesterday that he was freeing 22 American prisoners from Cuban jails in response to pleas from the Rev Jesse Jackson, the black US civil rights leader.

He also told a news conference that he was willing to bring forward negotiations with the US on the possible return of so-called undesirables to Cuba, about 1,200 Cubans who have been in American jails since fleeing on the Mariel boat exodus four years ago.

But these concessions to Mr Jackson's Central American mission fell short of the Democratic presidential contender's declared aim of securing freedom for the least 20 alleged Cuban political prisoners.

Dr Castro said only that he would examine the matter "and see what we can do, but we can make no commitment".

The freed Americans, none of whom was named, were all held on mostly drug-related charges, US sources said. Dr Castro refused to release four Americans who had been convicted of air piracy.

Mr Jackson said that if emigration formalities could be completed on time, the Americans would fly home with him today at the end of his six-day Central American tour.

Dr Castro also agreed to allow a Cuban who was alleged to have worked for the US Central Intelligence Agency, Andres Vargas Gomez, to leave the country. He had already been released from jail.

The Cuban leader said he had long resisted freeing the Americans because of the poor state of US-Cuban relations.

He added that Mr Jackson had pleaded with him to change his mind on humanitarian grounds.

"So we decided to release all the US prisoners we have except those arrested and sentenced for hijacking planes", he said.

Dr Castro and Mr Jackson addressed a joint midnight press conference after eight hours of talks, twice as long as scheduled.

Mr Jackson said that Dr Castro's agreement to bring forward discussions which the

US had sought on the return of the Cuban "undesirables", most of the criminals and some mentally ill, was conditional on the matter not being made an election issue between the Democratic and Republican parties this year.

The Cuban leader had previously insisted that any discussions should be delayed until after the US election.

Mr Jackson added that he had based his appeal on the need for better relations between Cuba and the US at a time, he said, when wider war was threatening Central America.

We appealed to him to deal with it immediately. He has changed his mind and time schedule.

Deadlocked assembly in Corsica dissolved

Paris - The French Cabinet decided to dissolve the Corsican Regional Assembly which has been paralyzed by a political crisis since April (Diana Geddes writes). New elections will be held within two months.

The Assembly, less than two years old, marks the Government's first experiment in devolved regional government by means of which it had hoped to pacify the island's separatist and autonomist movements.

Triple life-term in Brinks finale

White Plains (Reuters) - Samuel Brown, the last defendant to stand trial for the October 1981 gang robbery of a Brinks van in suburban New York City, has been sentenced to three consecutive life terms in prison.

Brown, aged 43, would not be eligible for parole until 2056.

He was found guilty last June for participating in the armed car robbery in which a Brinks guard and two policemen died. Eight members of the gang had been sentenced previously to from 12 years to life.

Belgrade boss

Belgrade (Reuters) - Mr Ali Sukijra became president for a year of the Yugoslav Communist Party. An ethnic Albanian from Kosovo, he took over from Mr Dragoslav Markovic, a Serb.

Kampala death

Kampala (AFP) - Michael Simba, the eldest son of Uganda's late Army Chief of Staff, Major-General David Oyite Ojok, died from a gunshot wound. The local press said he had been depressed since his father died last December in a helicopter crash.

Invisible visible

Tokyo (Reuters) - The Japanese firm Hitachi announced development of a microscope that can theoretically see objects smaller than a hydrogen atom, the smallest unit of any chemical element.

Higher purchase

Buenos Aires (AFP) - The Soviet Union last year bought nine million tons of wheat from Argentina, double what it has contracted to purchase. In the first four months of this year the Russians bought four million tons.

Rebel alliance expels Pastora

Mexico City (NYT) - The Costa Rica-based organization of groups fighting the Nicaraguan Government has voted to expel Señor Eden Pastora Gomez, one of the rebel leaders.

A spokesman for Señor Pastora said in a telephone interview from Costa Rica that the rebel leader had been fighting for 25 years and would continue to fight.

The vote appeared to be a response to Señor Pastora's special to consolidate forces with anti-Sandinista rebels based in Honduras.

The Central Intelligence Agency has told the Costa Rica-based organization that it would receive no more aid from the United States unless it agreed to a consolidation of forces.

Members of the group have said recently that the CIA has been providing assistance to the anti-Sandinista forces.



Señor Pastora: 'The fight will continue.'

Members of the umbrella organization, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, said they had received no aid from the United States in April, May or June.

According to a Nicaraguan exile who has had recent contact with US officials, the Reagan Administration is anxious to

combine the northern and southern fronts - both politically and militarily - to create an appearance of unity among the opposition to the Sandinistas.

But Señor Pastora had repeatedly said he would not join forces with the Honduras-based force unless it was purged of everyone linked to the National guard of Anastasio Somoza, the Nicaraguan dictator who was overthrown in 1979.

On Monday Señor Pastora left hospital in Venezuela, where he had been recovering from injuries suffered in a bomb attack on May 30.

His spokesman said the expulsion of Señor Pastora had the support of three of the six groups that make up the rebel alliance and that it merely made formal something that had existed in the background.

"With the CIA or without the CIA, we will continue to fight",

EEC leaders to discuss Central America

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, said yesterday that all 10 EEC countries had now agreed to attend a joint prime ministers' conference at San José in three months time to discuss the economic and social problems of central America.

The four Contadora countries, including Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela and also Spain and Portugal, who are waiting to join the EEC, were

also being invited to the meeting.

The President won support for the idea from Mrs Margaret Thatcher and also from Mr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, whom he saw in London yesterday, towards the end of a month-long tour which has taken him throughout Western Europe.

But he dismissed suggestions

that the United States had been deliberately excluded from the planned conference, pointing out that it did not belong to the EEC - for whom the meeting was being specifically arranged.

But the President, addressing a London press conference, also went on to describe the raising of interest rates by American banks as a "brutal blow" which could give rise to a serious conflict between the debtor

countries and their credit banks. The latest increase in interest rates has added \$1,200m (857m) to the Latin American debt, he said.

President Monge, whose principal objective on his European tour has been to canvass support, financial and political, for his country's neutrality in Central American politics, said that he was heard sympathetically by Mrs Thatcher during a meeting at Downing Street.

British scientists make cancer discovery

British scientists have made a discovery which could lead to a new way of treating cancer. The discovery is a breakthrough in the understanding of how cancer cells grow and spread. It could lead to new treatments that are more effective and less harmful to patients.

The discovery was made by a team of scientists at the Cancer Research Campaign. They have found a way to stop cancer cells from growing and spreading. This could lead to new treatments that are more effective and less harmful to patients.

The discovery is a breakthrough in the understanding of how cancer cells grow and spread. It could lead to new treatments that are more effective and less harmful to patients.

POISON USED TO KILL TUMOURS

Scientists have discovered a way to use poison to kill tumours. The poison is a natural substance that is found in some plants. It has been found to be effective in killing cancer cells in laboratory tests.

The discovery is a breakthrough in the understanding of how cancer cells grow and spread. It could lead to new treatments that are more effective and less harmful to patients.

The discovery is a breakthrough in the understanding of how cancer cells grow and spread. It could lead to new treatments that are more effective and less harmful to patients.

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Cancer ward saved by charity

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund is to give £30,000 a year for five years to keep open the children's cancer ward at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London.

The ward treats children suffering from aggressive tumours and leukaemia. More than half those affected can be cured. The ward has been threatened with closure through lack of funds.

Muslim property attacked as Hindu extremists go on rampage in Bombay

From Michael Hamlyn
Bombay

While soldiers stood guard at key intersections in suburbs of Bombay, gangs of hooligans attacked Muslim-owned property, burning a shop and vandalizing taxis at Sahar airport. Two deaths were reported.

The hooligans were said by the police to belong to a Hindu organization called Shiv Sena - Shiva's army - named after the Hindu hero who made himself the most powerful maharajah in this part of India, and held both the Muslim forces of the Mogul emperors and the British at bay.

The founder and leader of Shiv Sena, a mild-mannered newspaper cartoonist, Mr. Bal Thackeray, appealed for peace, saying that he would visit the troubled areas to call for calm.

Mr. Thackeray, sitting in front of a photograph of a snarling tiger, with a large bronze of the elephant-headed god Ganesha beside him and a statuette of Shiva-Ji and a brass cannon in front of him, told me about what he termed the struggle of Hindus to be free in their own country. "You need order to control the thing," he added. "People are not interested in elections or political infighting."

"When partition took place, it was purely based on communal grounds. The Muslims got their motherland, called Pakistan, and the Hindus got their motherland, called

400 arrested

More than 400 people were arrested yesterday in Bombay to prevent fresh Hindu-Muslim clashes. The police said the arrests took the number of people detained in connection with sectarian violence in the area to more than 1,000. In Punjab, troops arrested 35 suspected Sikh extremists. In the north-eastern state of Assam, bomb blasts damaged railway tracks.

Hindustan", he said, complaining that the Muslims left behind in India had grown from 25 million to 170 million in the intervening years.

"Now they have certain designs on us. They want to make this country Islamic; there is encroachment on our rights and on our land."

Mr. Thackeray, aged 53, one of whose favourite possessions is a cartoon biography of Winston Churchill which contains three of his own drawings, added that although India was supposed to be a secular state, one religion, Islam, was being pampered.

"They can marry any number of women and have as many children as they want. Hindus can have only one wife, and if we have more than two children we lose government jobs."

Mr. Thackeray is not greatly in favour of voting. Sipping a *kanji*, a mild infusion of rice-

water and herbs, he said: "We don't believe in democratic things, because what has democracy done for the common man?"

Mr. Thackeray practices what he preaches in his own organization. "I am the chief," he says, "and I have my lieutenants, who are called leaders. We discuss problems, but the final decision is mine."

Shiva Sena was founded 18 years ago as a Maharashtra organization, dedicated to getting Maharashtra jobs in their own state, from which they were being squeezed by large-scale immigration from the south.

Although Mr. Thackeray claims not to wish outsiders to be sent away, nor indeed be prevented from coming, he does express a fear that if things go on as they are, the islands on which Bombay city is built may sink. "The seas are constantly being reclaimed," he said, "but can the land bear the weight?"

Mr. Thackeray's attractive bungalow is in an enclave in the troubled suburb of Kharwadi, in East Bandra, where the curfew is imposed at 8 pm to prevent the Hindus and Muslims from killing each other. Across the main highway, in West Bandra, is the home of the Muslim representative for the area, Mr. Ahmed Zakaria.

"Ninety-five per cent of the Hindus are good," Mr. Zakaria said. "It is only a minority causing this trouble."

'Massacre' of Sikhs condemned by Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad

The "massacre" of 1,000 Sikhs when Indian troops took the Golden Temple in Amritsar was tyrannical, Mr. Ahmed Talpur, Pakistan's Defence Minister, said.

He was the first Pakistani minister to comment directly on the Sikh agitation.

According to press reports, he regretted the military action in the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine and expressed the view that the killings could have been averted by employing other methods, such as disconnecting water and electricity to the temple or besieging it.

Mir Talpur said that in the 1950s, during anti-Qadiani agitation by Sunni Muslims in Lahore, the Army did not dare enter the Wazir Khan mosque, which served as the headquarters of the mullahs directing the movement against the Qadianis, now declared a non-Muslim minority.

The Defence Minister, who was addressing journalists on Tuesday, refuted Indian charges of aiding the Sikh extremists and accused India of interfering in Pakistan's internal problems from time to time.

He recalled Indian action at the time of partition against Hyderabad, Junadad and Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir states. He said Pakistan's restraint at that time against alleged Indian aggression in Jammu and Kashmir was an act of negligence.



Trial shock: Mr DeLorean and his wife Cristina arriving at court.

DeLorean jurors quizzed by judge

Los Angeles (NYT) — The trial of Mr John DeLorean on drug charges was shaken when jurors said they had received copies of a Congressional report that was highly critical of such government undercover investigations as the one in the DeLorean case.

A spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, Mr Lane Bomer, said the Agency, at the request

of the US Attorney's office in Los Angeles and with the concurrence of Federal District Judge Robert Takasagi, had started an investigation to see if Federal regulations on obstruction of justice had been violated. The defence also requested the inquiry.

Judge Takasagi went into chambers with lawyers for Mr DeLorean and for the Government to determine what action

should be taken on the status of the trial. Four jurors were questioned in the closed-door session.

The judge returned to the bench without public comment and resumed the trial.

DeLorean, a former General Motors executive and founder of the DeLorean Motor Co, is being tried on charges of conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine.

13-nation pledge on sulphur pollution

From Michael Binyon
Munich

The International Environment Conference ended yesterday with a pledge by 13 Western nations - excluding Britain - to cut their sulphur dioxide emissions by 30 per cent by 1993, and an undertaking by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and East Germany to cut emissions borne to other countries by 30 per cent by the same date.

Belgium, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein joined the "30 per cent club" of 10 Western countries which bound themselves to this step in Ottawa in March. Britain and the United States, which maintain they have made substantial progress, were not persuaded to join in.

Speaking for the group, Mr Charles Caccia, the Canadian Minister of the Environment, said they had agreed to adopt specific proposals for sulphur dioxide reductions which would be put to the executive of the United Nations Economic Council for Europe in September.

"Time is not on our side. The public is very anxious," Mr Caccia said.

The final resolution also agreed that yearly emissions or transboundary fluxes of nitrogen oxides from cars and stationary installations should be "effectively reduced" by 1995.

It calls for a rational use of energy, more research and international cooperation, increased use of the best available technologies, more consultations on sampling and analysis and the continuation of the European air pollutants monitoring programme.

The conference almost broke up in disarray because of an East-West dispute on whether the arms race should be mentioned in the final resolution. Western countries refused to accept a Soviet addition to the preamble on the ground that disarmament was not a subject for an environmental conference.

But after an hour's argument behind closed doors delegations from the United States, the Soviet Union, East and West Germany, Britain, France and Bulgaria agreed on a West German compromise which all 31 countries attending the conference adopted without discussion.

This recognized that international cooperation in environmental protection contributed to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the world, and this was a decisive factor in the conservation of the environment.

The final resolution, unanimously adopted, was described by Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the West German Interior Minister and chairman of the conference, as an "unusual success" and "an important impulse". He said all countries in East and West had to cooperate for the world to remain inhabitable, and Munich had been a milestone.

Mr William Waldegrave, a British Under Secretary of State for the Environment, told delegates the conference had given a powerful new impetus to the work of the Economic Council for Europe's 1979 Geneva Convention.

During the final session two protesters from Greenpeace attempted to unfurl a banner saying: "Talk and Let Die".

Marcos puts wife back in power

From Keith Dalton
Manila

President Marcos has said that except for three defeated Ministers all members of his Cabinet, including his wife, Imelda, will be reappointed when his new Government takes office on Saturday.

Mrs Marcos did not run in last month's parliamentary election - which saw the Opposition capture an unexpected one-third of the votes - in line with a public promise last September to quit politics and relinquish her may public offices. She is Minister of Human Settlements, Governor of Metro Manila and Chairman of the Metro Manila Commission.

Mrs Marcos submitted her "courtesy" resignation from all her posts last month to allow the president to form a new Government. However, Mr Marcos last week said that his wife's political future would be decided by a caucus of the ruling new society movement.

"If she is needed she will be utilized," he said. "If she is no longer needed then we will probably dispense with her services."

At Monday's party caucus Mr Marcos announced: "All Cabinet Ministers will remain unless they were defeated in the last election, in which case they are considered automatically resigned."

Mrs Marcos is likely to return to office but a Cabinet restructuring could involve her Ministry, one of the most powerful and influential in the Cabinet.

The caucus gave Mr Marcos complete authority to reorganize Cabinet portfolios.

Japan's closer ties to US worry Moscow

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Washington is unhappy about Japan's level of preparedness, but no longer presses hard on it publicly.

Credit for this positive turn goes to some extent to Japan's nationalistic Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. Since coming to office, he has impressed President Reagan as being trustworthy on defence.

For the past two years, Mr Nakasone has padded the defence budget while other items were slashed.

What is new, and perhaps more lasting, is a growing consensus in Japan that the Soviet Union does indeed pose a "common" threat to security in the Far East.

Yesterday the Soviet embassy in Tokyo in a highly unusual gesture, presented its military and air attaché for a lively 90-minute press conference with foreign correspondents. Colonel Yuri Danilov said that "tensions in the Far East continue to rebuild", mainly as a result of the US buildup.

Record-breaking bandit

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

A Hollywood antiques dealer, who the Federal Bureau of Investigation said had robbed more banks than Jesse James or Bonnie and Clyde, has been sent to prison for 15 years.

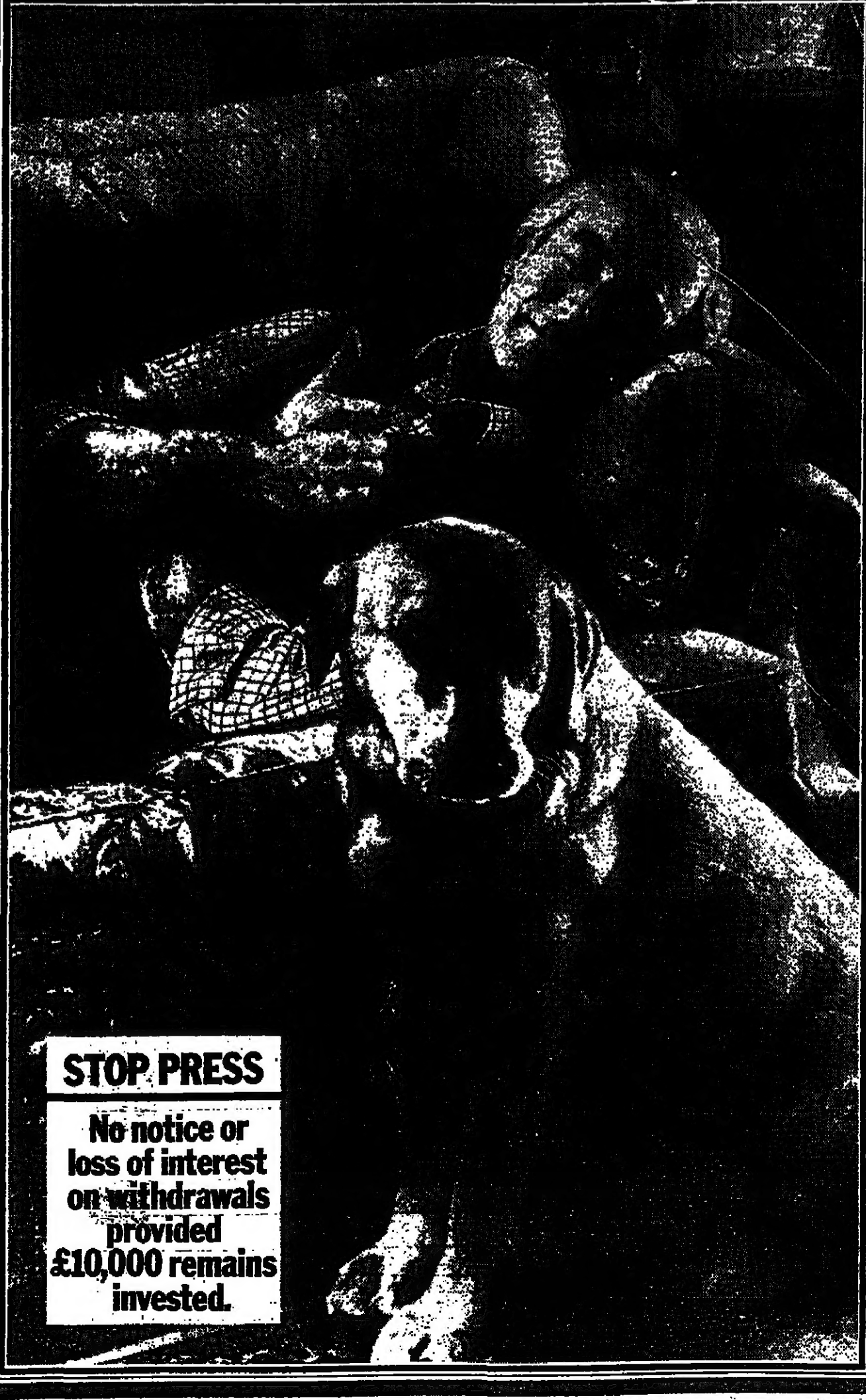
Edwin Chambers Dodson, aged 35, who sold antiques to many celebrities in Hollywood, led a secret life as a bank robber. From July 1983 until his arrest in February this year he robbed more banks than any other man in US history, the FBI said.

He made an estimated \$300,000 (£214,000) in about

64 Californian robberies. He was known as "the Yankee bandit" because he wore a blue New York Yankees baseball cap in most of the robberies. The FBI said he robbed so many banks in order to support heroin taking which cost him \$800 a day.

The handsome bachelor whose customers at his art deco antiques shop included Jack Nicholson and the Rolling Stones, had pleaded guilty to eight robberies after plea bargaining by his lawyer and prosecutors.

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THE ARTS

Nicholas Kenyon, at the Maggio Musicale in Florence, witnesses an historical - and historic - presentation by Britain's Early Opera Project of Monteverdi's *Orfeo*
Marvellous leap into the past

Orpheus is a dominant theme of this year's controversial and energetic Maggio Musicale in Florence, which is being directed by Luciano Berio. Orpheus may not have featured in (or indeed inspired) the opening production of *Rigoletto*, which John Higgins reported here, but elsewhere he has been much in evidence in a new ballet, in a modern reworking of Monteverdi's opera, and most notably in a thoroughgoing attempt to find a form of Monteverdi's *Orfeo* which can mirror the experience of that original for a present-day audience. This is the first venture of the Early Opera Project, a new organization directed jointly by Roger Norrington (who is giving up the principal conductorship of Kent Opera) and Kay Lawrence, a dance and movement specialist. It says a great deal for the sources of funding for adventurous opera in Britain that this production was paid for by the Maggio and mounted in Florence.

The Salone dei Cinquecento, a massive, not quite rectangular hall in the sixteenth century, was built in the sixteenth century as a meeting-room for Savonarola's council, but was later remodelled under Cosimo I and decorated by Vasari. It was used extensively in the latter part of the century for plays with music, and we know a good deal of detail about their form. The stage filled the whole of the 22 metres on the short side of the hall, while tiered seating ran along the 53 metres of the long sides. There were elaborate decorations on the walls, and - in the comedies of the 1560s which had music by Alessandro Striggio - the sets were mounted on triangular wheels and changed in full view of the audience.

These were the "wondrous shows" of the last renaissance *intermedi*: Monteverdi's great opera of 1607, though it borrows much from the renaissance tradition, is a very different piece. It was staged, as Norrington and Lawrence are quick to acknowledge, in far more intimate surroundings in Mantua. (John Fenlon gave the details in an article in the *May Early Music*.) So the translation to the Salone dei Cinquecento is a matter of subtlety and imagination. No raked seating was provided for over 1,000 people in the hall (I might have complained had I been at the back) and, instead of a large and lavish stage, there was a small Palladian temple, beautifully designed by Terence Ingham, one of the architects, which sat at one end

of the hall, with painted scenic drops, a pair of wings, and a curtain which rose and fell only once in the evening - the Prologue and five acts were presented in a single dramatic sweep.

On either side of this stage sat Monteverdi's orchestra - so much more elaborate than in his later operas for public theatre - divided in two groups to accompany the singers. Emery's costumes are colourful, Buonalenti-inspired renaissance creations, with pastoral conceits and plentiful garlands; the entertainment begins as the whole company process by imitation candlelight (a project to light everything with real candles was scotched by fire regulations - even in Italy!) from the back of the hall.

The most startling aspect one only realizes as the first tight-knit, powerfully characterized ensembles of the shepherds and nymphs are heard: there is no conductor. This is such a well-prepared, thoroughly rehearsed undertaking that the whole thing moves through Monteverdi's miraculous sequence of "modern" recitative, madrigal, old-style chorus and new-style aria without the least need for outside direction: it is the voices who lead, and the instrumentalists who accompany them - as a later observer of Venetian opera put it - with marvellous exactness.

Musically this *Orfeo* is strident ahead of anything else I have heard, and that includes all four versions on record. Guy de Mey, a singer I have had reservations about in recordings, emerges as a light, fresh but impressively powerful Orfeo, whose impassioned recitative at the loss of Euridice and mighty invocation to Charon, "Possente spirito", are highlights of the evening. Equally compelling is Jane Findlay's piercingly intense Messenger, who brings the news of Euridice's death in plaintive tones and dislocated harmonies which gave one a real feeling for the horror and surprise this revolutionary aspect of the music must have caused in 1607.

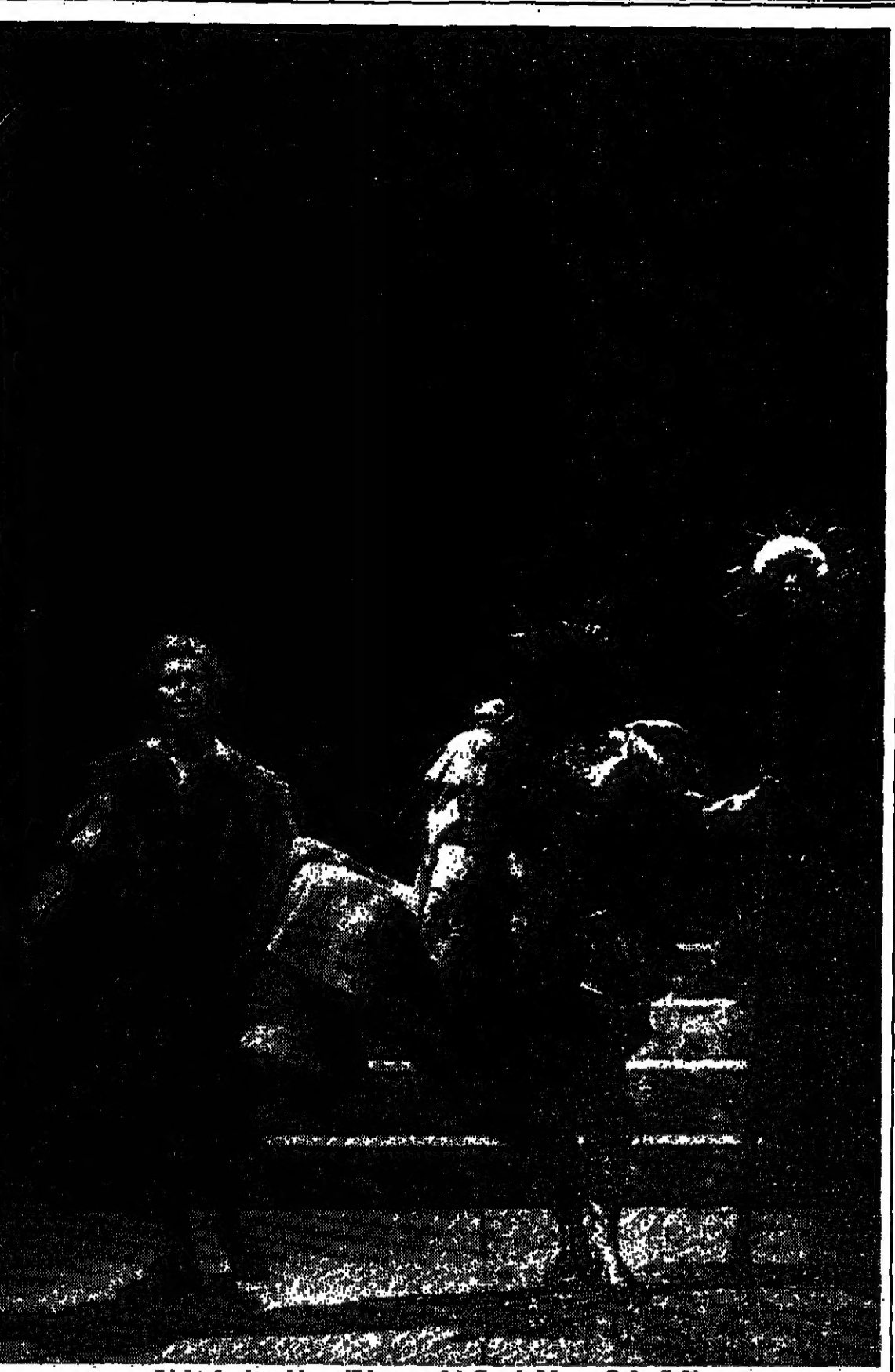
Philippe Dumes Longworth's Euridice is a little too weak, sweet-smiling and vibrant of voice; Nicholas Greenbury's Charon and Jonathan Best's Pluto are authoritative. But the impression that remains is not of single performances but of a team welded together by the most detailed and precise response to Monteverdi's idiom of small voices stepping out of the ensemble in trios or duets of

perfect harmony. Among the instrumentalists, the assembled harpsichords and chittarones provide some of the most responsive continuo playing I have ever heard (they have an advantage in that they can actually see and respond to the singers); the *stirpione* are affecting, and the obbligato of violins, cornetti and harp in "Possente spirito" was electrifying.

But the most experimental aspect of the production is its acting, and here Norrington and Lawrence take a leap into the dark of the past by attempting to recreate for our time a style which must have been, I suspect, more different from what we know as "stage acting" than anything we can realize. In the programme they quote Ebreo di Soma's Mantuan advice to actors in his *Dialoghi* that they must be disciplined, agile and nimble, and able to pose and gesture like a great statue but with ease and naturalness. A tall order, indeed; here they interpreted this to mean predominantly flowing, active gestures, with swooping hands and ever-bending bodies.

Purely on the level of instinct, I am not so sure. The paintings of Annibale Carracci in the Farnese in Rome, say, which show a mixture similar to Monteverdi's of renaissance formalism and emerging baroque expressiveness, are incredibly taut and powerful, so is the music of *Orfeo*. (So too are the classical sculptures of the Uffizi which inspired all this.) I would be inclined to gestures with more focus and sharpness - like those of the ensemble here in the tragic choruses rather than the vaguer wavings and posturings which marked the ensemble of spirits in Act III. There are some distracting touches, like the continual creaking plying of Charon's boat through the sublime "Possente spirito", and singers too often silhouetted against the light. Act IV, with Orfeo's final look back and Euridice's disappearance, is staged in too restricted a space for the movement really to tell.

But these are details. The overall impression is of a successful - indeed an historic - attempt to bring the drama of Monteverdi's time alive for us, which strikes home to a remarkable extent. If it is not seen in Britain, we will put ourselves lamentably behind the times in one of the most interesting musical and dramatic developments of our age.



Light, fresh and incredibly powerful: Guy de Mey as Orfeo (left) with John Hancock as Apollo

Television
A people bleakly divided

Ulster, much as we might like it to, will not go away. It obtrudes in newsreels and documentaries and last night on BBC2 Harry Barton's *Fire at Magilligan*, in a taut 45 minutes, reminded us of its continuing baleful presence. It was the first play for television by Mr Barton, a former Captain in the Royal Navy, and an impressive debut: much more expensive productions have occupied much larger slots with a fraction of the impact.

If it left a feeling of hopelessness, starker because of the use of wintry landscapes, that surely is how it is. Its message was that you do not have to be obdurately republican or loyalist to be a potential victim: you just have to be there.

Dilys Hamlett played the elderly driver of a car who hospitably gives a lift to a young man outside Belfast. She had seen her passenger, a Provo, ten years previously. On that occasion she saved him from a period of solitary confinement and loss of remission for his involvement in a fire at Magilligan Prison.

Recognition is mutual, but he seems humane enough. He has her stop the car to rescue a kitten from the motorway reservation and she lies for him to get him past the police. As they talk and travel, their previous encounter being revealed in flashbacks, it becomes apparent that their conflict is not that of republican and loyalist but that between a man who sees himself at war and a woman who sees her duty as maintaining political difference within a frame of law and order.

When she drops him off, his warning is clear: he has her name and her car number. If she reports him at the next roadblock, she is a candidate for reprisal. So much for neighbourliness when people are divided by irreconcilable values.

She reports him and that was that: the dialogue sparse, the menace pervasive. Miss Hamlett and Derek Halligan, as the Provo, were excellent. Chris Parr, responsible for the memorable BBC Northern Ireland *Billy* trilogy, produced, and Jan Sargent directed.

Life Power, also on BBC2, tried to get us excited about its discovery that biotechnology is big business - which, of course, it has been for some time. In six programmes it is intended to clarify how all good microbes are coming to the aid of man as biology is increasingly applied to industry.

The producer and presenter, Paul Kravaczek, gleamed in his excitement at the task but tended to belabour us with terms that left us groping while he thumped us with the next. The consultant was Professor Steven Rose, of the Open University, who believed, rightly, that we should know the developments and dangers. I hope he shall.

Paul Griffiths Dennis Hackett

Emerging bloodied but unbroken from the fiasco of *The Importance as a musical*, the director Tony Craven has a vastly more ambitious and potentially rather more successful project opening up this week at the Kings Head: again it is a musical, or rather six musicals each running Ayckbourn-like around the same themes and staged as alternating triple bills - except on July 5, when critics and musical addicts (not always quite the same thing) can get the whole set by starting at 3.45 in the afternoon, breaking for a buffet supper and then carrying on until nearly 10. *Strange Interlude* with songs? Not exactly. The lyricist is Warner Brown (who did *Biograph Girl* and currently has a Broadway musical about Clara Bow in rehearsal) and the composer is the more local Michael Reed, who have together come up with an Anglo-American musical partwork. For its star, Rosemary Leach, this marks a rare return to warbling.

"Pure brasserie on my part, and I'm terrified. I did a *Guy and Dolls* at Birmingham 12 years ago, and a *Beggar's Opera* at Hammersmith for Toby Robertson, but mine has generally been a very unmusical career. My husband said if I didn't sing again now I never would, and what I like about musicals is the daft contagious enthusiasm of the people who do them. Musical people are always so thrilled when you do a bit of acting for them, and they are always so deeply enthusiastic in rehearsal they are already talking about the Broadway transfer, whereas actors are already thinking about how to get another job after this one folds. It's a different world."

Now at the end of her forties, Rosemary Leach was the third child of Shropshire teachers who brought her up on wartime visits to the Wolverhampton pantomime and occasional trips to see Val Doonican when he was still one of the Four Rambles.

"But we also had the ritual school Shakespeare trips, and I did get to see the then *Oliver* in *Antony and Cleopatra* at Liverpool, though even that was miles away. Father was the organist and choirmaster as well as being the village schoolmaster. But there was never anything more theatrical than that to the family, and I really wanted to go to art school. But

Rosemary Leach, having struggled free of the television sitcom, is back to singing in *Six for Gold*, which begins previews at the King's Head tonight: interview by Sheridan Morley

Back to the old values



Rosemary Leach: "It's a different world..."

around the Midland reps. Then Philip Savile saw my picture and cast me for an Armchair Theatre and after that it was all television - single plays, classic serials, the lot. Occasionally I used to audition for the National or the RSC but they didn't really seem to want to know, and as I had more work than I could cope with in television it didn't really seem to matter.

"But then I did one too many of those Ronnie Corbett situation-comedy series and suddenly I got very frightened and realized that I had to go to my career back where it belonged before it fell apart into real television rubbish. *The Roads to Freedom* cast were barely speaking to me because of all the comedy I'd done, and I had to beg Jonathan Miller to let me into his *Othello*. But then *Charing Cross Road* happened at Salisbury and suddenly was taken seriously again, although now casting directors only think I can do lonely old ladies in second-hand bookshops.

"There's nothing like the joy of getting a bad Saturday-night audience in the theatre and making them jolly well listen and laugh despite themselves; the trouble is that people are losing the power of speech theatrically. Nobody speaks or listens carefully enough any more. My trouble is still that nobody really knows me. Fend Hall asked for me for *Cervantes* to Finney's Hamlet and then said he was terribly sorry, he thought I was older. *Jewel in the Crown* might have changed that a bit, but probably not."

Married for a second time, to the actor Colin Starke, Miss Leach is a passionate believer in the old theatrical values: "Almost the last thing I did on stage was *Richard III* up at George Murcell's theatre with Alan Bates and John Stride and O'Toole and Finney, who were just ahead of us. It was supposed to be a golden time but I was deeply unhappy, couldn't seem to learn anything, and only really stayed out of obstinacy because my parents were paying and I didn't want to admit defeat. My report said I had a good temperament but no technique."

The technique came later, when she went off to join Caryl Jenner's mobile theatre for children: "Working off the back of a lorry and moving around all the time, I suddenly learnt how to do it, and from there I was able to get a lot of work

LSO/Kubelik
Barbican

Your Bruckner is not my Bruckner, no doubt. And certainly my Bruckner is not Rafael Kubelik's Bruckner. But during a performance of such rhetorical power as we heard on Tuesday one is forced to suspend disbelief and marvel at a strange new shape rearing up out of a score one thought one knew: in this case the unfinished Ninth Symphony. Mr Kubelik's performance was, I think, wrong, yet so majestically wrong that, while it lasted, any doubts seemed petty.

The root of the matter lies in the nature of Bruckner's expressiveness. Mr Kubelik was strongly inclined to give the composer's ideas the weight of personal emotion they would carry in Mahler or Tchaikovsky. Or at least he did so where any kind of conflict is involved.

LCS/Glover
Festival Hall

All this fuss about a new, lost Haydn Mass and the result - as seen on *Omnibus* on Sunday night - turns out to be an interestingly untypical but otherwise entirely unremarkable Kyrie-and-a-bit in the most traditional *stile antico*. That "story" - and it was a good story as told by Professor Robbins Landon - presumably drew an audience of hundreds of thousands; might there not be some small spin-off when two days later the London Choral Society performs one of the greatest Mass settings Haydn (or for that matter anyone else) ever wrote?

But not it was a thin house on Tuesday even with the enticement of Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro* and the new television familiar Jane Glover on the podium: the attractions of church music by Mozart (his *Solemn Vespers*) and Haydn (his so-called "Nelson" Mass) are obviously limited.

The performances, however, were not in the least thin. Indeed they tended to suffer from the over-amplified size of both the London Choral Society and the Philharmonia Orchestra, but whereas in the Haydn

Concerts

At those places where the music reaches a plateau, he tended to leave it in relative calm... even, underplaying Bruckner's instructions for tenderness or breadth. But in the much more frequent passages where repetitions build towards a climax, or where orchestral groups sound off against one another, the music became loud with protest. The outstanding instance was the peak of the first movement, where Bruckner was discovered in Beethovenian pose, standing wild-eyed and wind-blown in a thunderstorm, shaking his fist at a hostile face.

It was as if we were feeling as muscular effort the tremendous tension in the buttresses of a Gothic cathedral, ignoring the fact that the tension is there primarily to establish the structure; it does not of itself mean anything.

In support of that argument, one might quote Bruckner's dedication of the symphony "to the beloved God". Mr Kubelik's performance was not one that a man of Bruckner's simplicity would have dreamed to address so. And on a more demonstrable plane, Mr Kubelik's view entailed a great number of accelerations and slackenings, crescendos and diminuendos not called for by the composer.

This was indeed a very fluid as well as a very challenging performance. Only in the scherzo's trio, curiously balladic, was the rhythm entirely regular for long. Elsewhere Mr Kubelik made use of his unrivalled ability to bend time, to keep the pulse going in spite of his very plastic phrasing, and even give the impression that different themes in counterpoint are moving at different rates, towards different goals.

Naturally this was of special benefit in the Adagio, and all the more so when each paragraph was gradually slowed to a point where it seemed that this performance as well as the work must remain unfinished.

To preface this symphony with Janáček's *Sinfonietta* ought to be banned by a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Brass Players, but in fact the brass of the London Symphony Orchestra responded proudly to Mr Kubelik in both works. And the Janáček as much as the Bruckner displayed this conductor's conviction that sound is a substance to be manipulated to the end of urgent communication.

His partnership with the LSO, much applauded before, is splendidly renewed for the present short season.

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● The 28-year-old British player John Scott has become the first Western European to win the International J. S. Bach Organ Competition in Leipzig.

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Man the Queen will bank on

The Times Profile: Lord Airlie, the next Lord Chamberlain

The ghost of a Highland drummer-boy is said to haunt Corrachy Castle in Angus. The rat-a-tat-tat heralds the death of the chief of the Ogilvy clan. Fortunately the Earl of Airlie, owner of this impressive white stucco castle, feels able to joke about it.

"The Scots like to romanticize these stories," he says. "This one arose during clan warfare between the Argyll Campbells and the Ogilvys in the seventeenth century."

The new Lord Chamberlain has all the discretion, courtliness and background necessary to fill this distinguished and ancient royal office. He belongs to one of Scotland's grandest families, which has supplied courtiers for many generations (even though they twice rebelled against the Crown during the Jacobite uprisings). He has experienced just enough of the outside world, both in the Army and the City, not to be fettered by tradition.

He arrives with an open mind at a time when the Crown is evolving faster than ever before. The majesty is giving way to a more democratic, almost Scandinavian royal style, compounded by the "Dollars"-style activities of Prince Andrew, Princess Margaret and Lady Helen Windsor.

Tall, silver-haired and dashing, Lord Airlie would have been perfect casting for David Niven playing an Edwardian

and ceremony and must be as adept in the niceties of protocol and order of precedence as any Grand Vizier.

The Maclean reign could scarcely have been busier. One of his first - and trickiest - tasks was to organize the Duke of Windsor's funeral in 1972. He had to welcome the grieving Duchess to Britain from her Paris exile, after a 35-year rift with the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. With his customary sensitivity he added at the last moment the words "or dark lounge suits" to the official invitations, having realized that not all Windsor's old retainers would have morning dress.

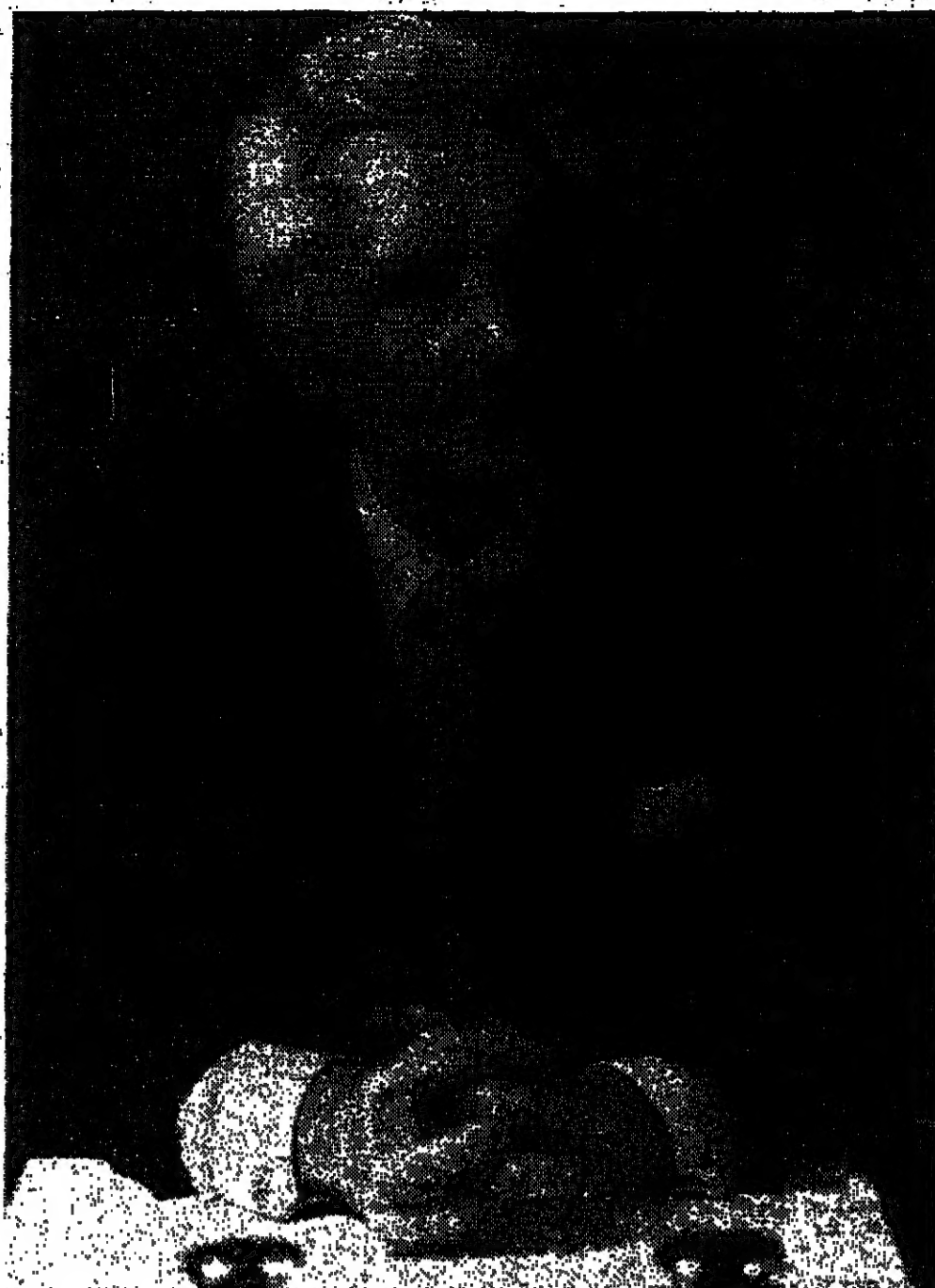
Maclean also had to plan Princess Anne's wedding, the Duke of Gloucester's funeral, the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations, Lord Mountbatten's funeral and of course, the Prince of Wales's wedding. It remains a pity that this shy, efficient, essentially backroom figure will also be remembered as the man in charge when an intruder climbed into the Queen's bedroom.

David Airlie is only too aware of the more mundane, but potentially troublesome, responsibilities of his new job. For nearly 30 years his father, the twelfth Earl, was Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Mother while his grandmother acted as confidante and lady-in-waiting to Queen Mary for over 50 years.

He himself has been a member of the Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland for nine years. "It entails being on parade at the annual royal garden party at Holyrood Palace and at the Order of the Thistle ceremony in St Giles Cathedral."

Next summer it will be Lord Airlie who invites all those sandwich-grabbing lady mayors, turbaned dignitaries, headmistresses and other "worthies" to the Buckingham Palace garden parties. From December when he accepts his white slave of office from the Queen he will be in charge of such medieval-sounding officials as the Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle, the Keeper of the Jewel House (Tower of London), the Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, the royal Librarian, the Master of the Queen's Music and the Keeper of the Swans.

These and other key flunkies under his sway ensure the smooth running of the Queen's Household, whether she is residing at Windsor Castle, Sandringham, Balmoral or Buckingham Palace. Other aspects of her life are controlled by the Lord Steward, currently the Duke of Northumberland, who plans State banquets and supervises, among other things, the royal wine cellar; the Master



Lord Airlie: The realm's new custodian of pomp and ceremony.

of the Horse, the Earl of Westmorland, who is in charge of the Royal Mews (cars, as well as horses), and the hereditary Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, who masterminds State functions like the coronation, the opening of Parliament and the investiture of the Prince of Wales.

David George Coke Patrick Airlie was born on May 17, 1926. He left Eton early, at 17, in order to fight in the Second World War. He remained in the Scots Guards, becoming ADC to the British High Commissioner and C-in-C in Austria. He later served in Malaya, but in 1950 he sacrificed his Army career to learn estate management at Cirencester, prior to inheriting the family properties in Scotland.

Meanwhile as Captain Lord Ogilvy he was being touted by newspapers as an eligible husband for Princess Margaret. Ironically it was his younger brother Angus who, much later, was to marry a Princess - the Queen's cousin, Princess Alexandra.

In 1952, David instead became engaged to Newport, Rhode Island, heiress Virginia

Fortune Ryan, whose maternal grandfather was the Jewish-American financier and philanthropist Otto Kahn.

But the emerald and diamonds engagement ring had to be speedily changed owing to a family superstition. "An Ogilvy and green should never be seen." This dates back to when the Ogilvys were green kilted in a disastrous battle against the Lindsay clan," he said.

The countess, a Lady of the Bedchamber, often cycles to work at the Palace

Long before his appointment as Lord Chamberlain, the Airlies were able to attract a full roster of five members of the Royal Family at St Margaret's, Westminster. As a wedding gift the bride's parent gave them a Regency terrace house in Chelsea.

Friends maintain that the witty and unconventional Ginie Airlie knocked any residual Scottish dourness or shyness out of her husband. She has proved a devoted wife, mother of six, dinner-party hostess, Highland reels dancer and... beat-the-traffic cyclist. Indeed she often pedals her old boneshaker to Buckingham Palace where she is one of the Queen's two Ladies of the Bedchamber, the first American to hold such a senior royal appointment.

The earl claims that he changed from gentleman farmer to merchant-banker as the result of a riding accident. He spent several months in hospital recovering from a broken back with plenty of time to reflect on his future. On joining J. Henry Schroder in 1953, he said with aristocratic understatement: "We all have to make a living now."

By 1961 he was promoted a director of Schroder Wagg and became chairman 12 years later. Since 1977 he has been chairman of the holding company, Schroder's Plc.

Airlie's father died in 1968 leaving him a 69,000-acre estate in Angus, plus two exquisite stately piles nine miles apart, Corrachy Castle and Airlie Castle. Just as American railroad heiress Consuelo Vanderbilt's fortune has helped preserve the Duke of Marlborough's Blenheim Palace so the Kahns/Ryans have kept the Airlie treasures largely intact.

David Airlie's own buccannery, necessary means that, although he was designated the thirteenth Earl he is *de facto* only the eleventh Earl because of Jacobite war-mongering 250 years ago. The fourth and fifth Earls were attainted by Parliament, thereby losing their lands and titles, for joining the 1715 and 1745 rebellions. Both were later pardoned.

Now aged 58, Airlie can expect to spend the next 10 years as Lord Chamberlain. It will be a period which might see

the weddings of Prince Andrew and Prince Edward, and myriad family christenings. He is naturally reluctant to discuss in any detail his plans while his predecessor, "Chief" Maclean, 62, is still in office. The pair are old friends, served in the same regiment and Airlie succeeded him as Scotland's Chief Scout (and indeed remains the Scouts' treasurer).

The Lord Chamberlain's post is probably the most delicate appointment the Queen makes, as it involves almost every aspect of her public and private life. Airlie therefore begins with the advantage that he and Ginie are already closer to the Royal Family than recent predecessors, namely Lords Maclean, Cobbold, Scarborough and Clarendon.

For many of us the job's most controversial function was as a sort of constitutional Mary Whitehouse. From Elizabethan times the Lord Chamberlain was entrusted with powers to license public playhouses and censor lewd and seditious plays.

But the new liberated moral climate of the 1960s led to their abolition in 1968. It was as much a relief to the censors as to West End impresarios. Alas, Lord Airlie will be unable to persevere these banned or bowdlerized scripts, as they were recently moved to the British Library in Bloomsbury.

He has until December to rehearse ceremonially walking backwards

The 15-person team he will inherit at St James's Palace is headed by the Comptroller Sir John Johnston. Among the many duties they will retain are the administration of the Queen's Ecclesiastical and Medical Household, prompting the wry comment that if Her Majesty develops a headache, the Lord Chamberlain rushes to her bedside.

But it is the slogging responsibility for the four royal residences, the Crown Jewels, the royal art collection, not to mention the Queen's swans which monopolize their time.

The Lord Chamberlain also chairs the committee which awards royal warrants and keeps a steady eye out for copyright infringements of the royal coats of arms (remember the Royal Wedding souvenirs?). Traditionally he has a bantering relationship with the Garter King of Arms as to who is the final arbiter on matters arising from titles and precedence.

Airlie has six children ranging from 29 to 13. The heir Lord Ogilvy, 26, married to newspaper magnate Viscount Rothermere's daughter Camilla, works for an American Old Master dealer. "David will eventually take over the running of the estate in Scotland," says his father. "I go up there as frequently as work allows. I enjoy my shooting."

Meanwhile the new Lord Chamberlain has until December 1 to rehearse the tricky business of ceremonially walking backwards. For at State banquets, the Lord Chamberlain, flanked by the Lord Steward, always precedes the Queen into the dining chamber, ensuring that he never turns his back on the sovereign.

Richard Compton Miller

An arresting performance

moreover... Miles Kington

People who do very unusual jobs indeed.

No. 19: A Police Drama Coach. Inspector Antelope is one of the policemen I've ever met who calls everyone "Darling". He has long eyelashes and wears a T-shirt showing the badge of the Met, plus a slogan saying "Met by Moonlight". It's his job, among other things, to train policemen on decoy duty.

"Some of these young things they send off to West End clubs and Piccadilly Underground to entice males into soliciting them - well, it's pathetic. They flap their wrists and mince around and think they look attractive. One might as well send out Hinge and Brackett to get an arrest, darling. I have to shake all that nonsense out of them."

"It's my job to teach them that that stereotype is way, way out of date. Gay people today look terribly severe - short hair, perhaps the one ear-ring and those terribly depressing little moustaches which make you want to get your secateurs out and so some dead-heading. This sort of thing."

He opened a small box marked Facial Fuzz and produced a small moustache. He whipped off his eyelashes and put it on, then stared at me till I felt uneasy.

"See? Sort of a tidied-up cowboy. Whereas this sort of moustache is heterosexual, bar-room rugby player's moustache - sort of cowboy run to fat."

Adopting another moustache

and letting his facial muscles relax, he turned before my very eyes into the sweet, puffy kind of leering pub heavy that gives masculinity a bad name. He assaulted my ribs with his elbow and said: "I picked up a right raver in the West End on Saturday - she was a goer and no mistake. So after a couple of pints..."

"Yes, yes," I said hastily. "But what about the actual drama coaching?"

"Depends what it's for," said the inspector. "West End gay work takes some time. Training a man as a drug addict is easier."

"Why would you want to do that?"

"To trap a doctor into selling him drugs, of course. Then we might have to train him as a villain, a skinhead, a National Front member, or politician - one of the junior members of the Cabinet is a pupil of mine, and very useful he's been too. He always says that Mrs Thatcher could have gone straight to the top of our world."

"As Commissioner of Police?"

"Well, no - as boss of the East End underworld, actually."

Antelope's training programme started nearly twenty years ago, when police officers infiltrated into pop festivals to check the drug scene, had to be turned into hippies. He dug into his box again and produced a

long droopy moustache which he fondled nostalgically. "This is a bit like the one I trained so well that when he got back on duty, he couldn't readjust. He used to arrest people and then let them go, saying, 'That's cool, man - you do your thing and I'll do mine'. Much more fun coaching people to be hippies than pickets."

"The police are being trained as pickets?"

"Of course. If you see a miner on TV screaming at his colleagues to get the bastards in blue, odds are he's one of ours - one of mine, probably. What makes me weep is when you see a policeman using a truncheon on TV, beating a miner over the head. He doesn't realize he's probably bashing a colleague. Anyway, a policeman should never use force. He should use his boots instead."

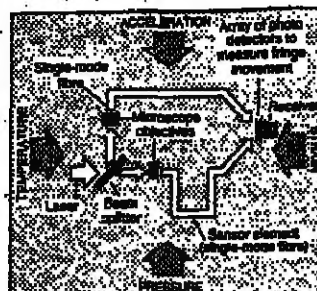
To my surprise he then put his eyelashes back on again and leant forward, putting a hand on my knee.

"But all this talk of shop is boring. Tell me something about yourself, darling, and the big glamorous world of Fleet Street."

Luckily, I had already noticed the concealed mike, video camera and two-way mirror in the interview room. Not wishing to be trapped into anything, I slapped his wrist, made an excuse and ran for it.

A series reporting on research:

FIBRE OPTICS



Each Munich home connected to the network is equipped with 16 digital channels all operating at 64,000 bits per second, the equivalent of 16 ordinary telephone lines. The channels, which can be combined to form larger ones, carry the telephone signals. The video signals are carried on separate FM circuits.

The Bundespost has also provided equipment to connect to the network: digital telephones, video cameras, special television sets, decoders and programme selectors.

Measuring body heat

It was in the last century that Michelson showed it was possible to measure distance with light by bouncing a beam off an object and observing changes in its waveform. But only recently have scientists been able to turn this and other properties of light to practical advantage by building fibre optic sensors.

Michelson interferometers have been built to measure pressure, temperature, strain, speed and rotation. Other devices which depend on measuring changes in light as it runs through a fibre optic line have been constructed to sense the level of liquids in a tank, the strength of electric fields and the presence of magnetic ones.

Although fibre optic sensors are at present more expensive than their electric and mechanical counterparts, they score on a number of points. Light is normally unaffected by electric or magnetic fields and it does not produce sparks which could ignite inflammable materials, an important bonus for industry.

One of the more ingenious sensors had been designed by an American company called Luxtron. The company has produced a probe which can be inserted into a patient's body to measure the temperature of different organs. The probe consists of a length of fibre optic cable with a small piece of phosphor at its tip.

In order to take a reading the phosphor is energised by ultraviolet light passed down the cable. The beam of UV light causes the phosphor to give off its own light which is detected at the far end of the tube. The detector looks not for the amount of light radiated from the phosphor, but the proportion of red and green light, which depends on its temperature.

A sensor based on similar principles has been built by the Swedish engineering company, ASEA. ASEA's probe uses gallium arsenide at its tip which is energised by infra-red light. Gallium arsenide, which is used in fast chips, is not only sensitive to temperature, but also to vibration and mechanical stress. ASEA uses its sensor to measure the temperature inside large transformers.

Four TV sets down the line

Telephone subscribers in eight German cities are being treated to a massive display of advanced telecommunications services in an experiment code-named Bigfoot.

The Bundespost, Germany's telecommunications authority, in partnership with commercial firms, is testing the feasibility of using fibre optic cable to carry services like facsimile, teletext, videotex and videotelephony directly into people's homes. Subscribers can also receive TV and radio programmes via their fibre optic lines.

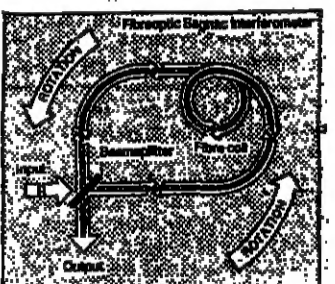
In Munich, where Siemens is testing the system in 28 homes, enough cable capacity has been provided to enable participants to run four television sets simultaneously, each showing a different programme. Alternatively they can listen to four different stereo broadcasts at once. The programmes are supplied from a central switching centre.

More calls over the Atlantic

This month, contracts will be signed for the construction of the first transatlantic fibre optic telephone cable, linking Britain and France with America. The £238m project will involve 29 organisations and should be complete in 1989-89.

TAT 8, as it is called, will be able to carry 40,000 simultaneous telephone calls. Although the basic capacity of the cable is only 8,000 calls, the volume of calls it can carry will be increased fivefold by digital techniques which switch calls from one line to another and slot them into gaps in other conversations.

The missing connexions



It is an effort to determine how reliable fibre optic components will be in process control and short range communications. are ERA technology has been conducting a series of tests.

ERA found that connectors which join cable to its associated equipment failed 10 per cent of the time, while not one set of transmitters or receivers were entirely immune from radiation. The tests were based on standards set by the British Standards Institute.

The report, Environment Characterisation of Fibre Optic Hardware, is available from ERA Technology, Cleve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7SA.

Guiding light on land and sea

Aircraft, ships and missiles of the future may be guided by fibre optic gyroscopes, based on the Sagnac interferometer in which two beams of laser light are lost off in opposite directions around a fibre optic ring. The beams are created by a beam splitter which recombines them. If the ring moves at all during the trip, the movement will alter the phase of the two beams which will show up when they are recombined.

John Lamb

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 379)

- ACROSS
- Highest North American peak (5,8)
 - Acorn tree (3)
 - Written signature (9)
 - Shy (5)
 - Cartridge expeller (7)
 - Cigar store (5)
 - Finished (5)
 - Handled glasses (9)
 - Sweet roll (3)
 - Cocksure (13)

- DOWN
- Customs duty (6)
 - Empty talk (6)
 - Left helpless (6)
 - Long grass cutter (6)
 - Chief (4)
 - Supple (5)
 - Nonemmy (6)
 - Promissory note (6)
 - (1,1,1)
 - Text interpretation (8)
 - Single (3)
 - Not solid (6)
 - Product demand (6)
 - Rounded (6)
 - Bull planter (6)
 - Grave money (6)
 - Head support (4)

SOLUTION TO No 378

ACROSS: 1 Hubris 4 Office 7 Toe 8 Voicebox 9 Stagnant 13 QED 16 Thames 18 Barrier 19 Work 19 Nameplate 24 Insult 28 Sub 26 Pronto 27 Yippee
DOWN: 1 Hate 2 Back track 3 Seven 4 Orion 5 Fuel 6 Choice 10 Green 11 Album 12 Torus 13 Quickstep 14 Darts 15 Stow 18 Owner 20 Alamo 21 Emery 22 Turn 23 Oboe

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BOOKS

Many wonders, but few more wonderful than myth

James Fenton reviews an encounter with Antigone

ANTIGONES
By George Steiner
Oxford, £15

George Steiner is right to argue that the *Antigone* of Sophocles holds a special and privileged place in the history of our literature and thought. Indeed, I am sure there will be readers who remember the sense of initiation into adulthood that accompanied the first reading of Greek tragedy, the excitement of the relationship between teacher and pupil, as the one leads the other into the presence of the supreme masterpiece of what our educational system used to consider the supreme literature.

For the pupil, these early encounters with great art will always tend to be the reverse of critical. It is the pupil who will be judged by his response to the text. The summits of art are like awesome courtyards into which we are brought by our teachers, to be tried. Never again in our lives will we have such a strong predisposition to admire. And, if we have good teachers, there will be double pleasure in this admiring, since it is not merely a way of telling ourselves "now we are entering adulthood"; it is also a way of thanking our teachers.

What Professor Steiner retains in his writings, and what gives them their unique flavour, is an eternal sense of teacher and pupil standing together before the masterpiece.

The teacher-Steiner is fond of emphasizing how many books have been written and yet how little we know, how much has been lost, how impossible it would be to master a single branch of scholarship to any satisfactory degree. The child-Steiner responds by making enormous lists, by counting up the number of versions of *Antigone* there have been, by doing more reading in the tradition of this particular myth than the teacher-Steiner has the right to expect.

Not that the teacher-Steiner emphasizes that the important thing to do is not merely to make lists, but to establish the canonical texts, the important moments in the history of thought and feeling, the significant figures: Hegel, Heidegger, Kierkegaard, Hölderlin - these gigantic sensibilities, stern judges indeed. But

by the time the child-Steiner appears to have mastered the canon, the teacher-Steiner, we may be sure, will have moved on. Scholarship is not, for this pair, an activity which will lead to some finite measurable achievement. It is an activity which takes place eternally in the world of the impossible. The jealous teacher will not let the child grow up.

So, here is the latest extraordinary work from Professor Steiner's pen. It is not a particularly long book, but it is dense with reference and difficulty, written in terms of a rhetoric which is very often captivating, sometimes quite infuriating. The subject is the way the play *Antigone* has been read over the centuries in Europe, and what has been made of it. But if you went to this book for one or two obvious pieces of information, you would find yourself referred elsewhere. For instance, it might be interesting to hear the full story of Anouilh's *Antigone* and the attitudes to its performance in occupied France. But this story is referred to rather than told. To tell it would have been too obvious.

One gets, with Professor Steiner, a very strong sense of significant individuals, and of texts. But with history and with societies, he becomes impatient. Individuals call out to each other across the ages. They do not seem really to belong to societies although they might, for the purposes of myth-making, have an attitude to the polis. So, Heinrich Böckl is commended for his subtlety in using the *Antigone* myth in connection with the Baader-Meinhof case. But the commendation is so sketchy as to make one wonder whether Steiner is really interested in

the profound implications of the comparison (A comparison which, as he mentions, caught on like anything in West Germany). The difference between Böckl and Steiner is that the former, whether rightly or wrongly, is arguing an immediate political issue as a responsible citizen of a country; Steiner can't help turning it into an aesthetic issue. Politics turn to rhetoric in his hands.

The wilful character of Steiner's discussion at moments when one feels qualified to argue the toss with him makes one wonder, sometimes, about the value of his guidance into the remote areas of thought. Of Verdi: "*Otello* is arguably, *Falstaff* is most certainly, superior to its source in regard to dramatic concision and emotional 'adulthood'." This is not, surely, an adult way to argue. Inserting quotation marks at every moment when your case most needs defending. But then, Shakespeare does produce some odd feelings in Steiner, perhaps because of the notorious difficulty in making general remarks about tragedy which apply, in any sensible way, to the English contribution to the tradition.

At the centre of the book is a contention that the Greek myths have been so fundamental to our thought that, with one and a half exceptions, no new myths have been added to the basic stock. The exceptions are Don Juan (a fundamental myth because recognized as such by Kierkegaard - about whom Steiner writes extremely well) and Faust (which is not really an exception because there is an element of Prometheus in him).

Now Steiner can maintain this position first because he has (for reasons I do not understand) excluded all the Jewish-Christian elements in our tradition of thought, thereby cutting out most rival sources of myth. Secondly, because of his definition of myth, which seems to be a story which is taken up and passed from author to author in different versions, like the *Antigone* story. Shakespeare is disallowed as a creator of myths, because according to Steiner there has not been a plethora of other Hamlets, other



George Steiner tells us what to make of the Antigone myth

Leans, other Macbeths. But, of course, (a) Sophocles had a head start on Shakespeare, and (b) Shakespeare's plays were in fact immediately transformed by subsequent theatrical tastes and authors. In another mood, in another context, Steiner could and would have argued this beautifully.

There is, finally, in the third section of this book, a reading of *Antigone* itself, which is prefaced by a disclaimer on the part of the author to any depth of knowledge of Greek, but which hardly seems to expect its modest demeanour to be taken at face value. The child-Steiner is at pains to convince the teacher-Steiner that he has, in the matter of homework, over-fulfilled his norm once again.

In this context, I should like to suggest that it was unwise of the author to take his analysis of the origin of theatre so insistently back to the origin of language itself, at the conscious expense of ritual. To claim to know how a phrase might strike an audience, without telling us anything of serious value about the audience itself, and its rites, is a most peculiar procedure. After all, the Athenian tragedy was an evolved form of ritual, and this particular tragedy is about whether a particular ritual should or should not be performed. To leap over this argument back to the primal meeting of man and woman, old and young, language and misunderstanding - well, it is to ignore a very great deal.

There was a social world which produced *Antigone* the play; there was not merely the judging genius of Sophocles. When Professor Steiner tells us that in December 1943, the Germans killed off all the males of the village of Kalavrita in the Peloponnese, and that the women, in defiance of orders, went in a group to mourn for and bury the dead, it does not strike me (as it strikes Steiner) that life was responding to and indirectly remembering art. It strikes me that the women of that culture were the heirs of the same culture that produced the ritual *Antigone* insisted on performing - the burial of dead menfolk.

The master of the genre
- Ronald Harwood
Sunday Times

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Some sharp personal records of the clan

Fiona MacCarthy

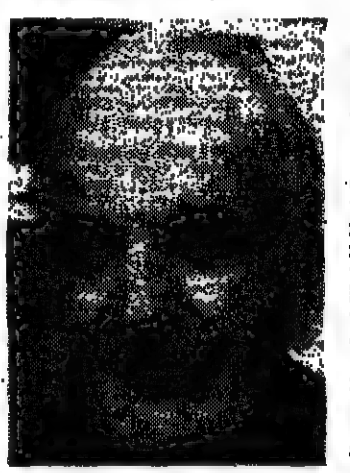
FACES OF PHILIP
A Memoir of Philip Toynbee
By Jessica Mitford
Hennemann, £9.95

In a typical episode of everyday incompetence, Philip Toynbee, on a visit to London in old age, took two buses going the wrong way and had to endure a long tube journey in rush hour before eventually succeeding in locating and buying himself a computerized chess-challenger with which he was delighted. A story which, told in a spirit of self-mockery, with its happy ending in the realms of new technology, with promise of interminable games-playing, reveals much that was both best and worst about the nature of this childlike and endearing and infuriating person.

Why were his friends, few of whom were fools, so willing to put up with a man who was a volubly volatile idealist, veering from Communism to religion, in life as in London often taking the wrong buses, and apt, in the mood, to be sick upon your carpet? Why did every girl in sight fall for the attractions of a figure whose appearance was curiously battered ("like a statue that's been out in the rain", wrote Ivan Moffat), not improved by a late blossoming of acne, and whose language of clothes was very

nearly incoherent? It was surely not just sex appeal, or S.A., as Philip's rather dim-witted mother quaintly called it, a term marvellously redolent of pre-war misspent youth. There was indeed more to him, for his friendships were enduring, as Jessica Mitford, in her vivid and compulsively readable short memoir of one of the key figures of that tragicomic generation, convincingly points out.

She is in a unique position as a memoir writer having, if not actually cleared up a large puzzle of Philip Toynbee's vomit from Rutland Gate Mews sitting room, at least done her best to conceal it with some newspaper: an experiment which was, I fear, not totally successful. This is the biography of shared experience, the sum of her own long-enduring friendship with her subject, dating back to her first marriage in the



Philip Toynbee, 1981

thirties to Philip's fellow rebel Esmond Romilly, popularly known as Winston Churchill's Red Nephew, whose magazine *Out of Bounds* he worked for headily (if briefly) on the run from Rugby, in the vain hope - another wasted bus-ride - of fomenting revolution in England's public schools.

This is a domestic, not a literary memoir. The approach is partisan. It is amateur biography in the best tradition

of Frances Partridge's *Julia* and Harold Acton's memoir of Jessica's own sister Nancy Mitford. These are the personal records of the clan, drawn up from such prime sources as Philip Toynbee's correspondence with Esmond Romilly, which turned up unexpectedly in yet another of those long-forgotten suitcases; from interviews and correspondence with his wives and children; from the useful and huge cache of obituary material awaiting the biographers of all lost boys and rebels - the compilation of one another's obits, which got posted to and for comment and amendment, being evidently a great preoccupation of past revolutionaries in the twilight of their lives.

Miss Mitford though affectionate is never sentimental. This memoir has the bracing tone one would expect from the author of *The Making of a Muckraker*. She is perfectly capable in death, as face-to-face, of telling Philip Toynbee not to be so silly. She is after all a professional questioner and her role in her life as licensed "doctor" has helped her in her task of doing a post-mortem on his puzzling contradictions. His ability, in youth, to be at one and the same time Communist Party member and a spare man at deb dances, staying on Party orders in the cottage of an unemployed miner with his white tie and tails secreted in his suitcase, ready to go off for the weekend at Castle Howard. In old age, more inexplicable if anything, his shift from a life of urban scepticism to a form of ruralism so emotional that friends who went to visit him were terribly embarrassed. One of the worst aspects of his phase in the Welsh commune - which Jessica Mitford was not at all in tune with - was his sudden urge to grapple with tasks for which he was by temperament and training monumentally unsuited, such as the practical problems of cutting down the apple orchard to provide a pasture for the cows.

Philip Toynbee with his clown face, his bang tooth, his long loping body: not for nothing was he nicknamed Plunger Abrahams, plunging as he did into parties, beds, and causes. (His passes at girls were also said to have been plunging.) His soda-siphon laugh, his lugubrious expression of physical self-deprecation. The physical presence in this book, as in no other memoir I can think of, is peculiarly real and poignantly expressive. It is wonderful to think of him, for instance, singing *Walking Matilda* as he often did when drunk in a frenzy of nostalgia for his Australian forbears and the simple life of the swagmen and the bushwhackers along the Wallaby Trail.

Nobody can tell the end

John Nicholson

HIM WITH HIS FOOT IN HIS MOUTH AND OTHER STORIES
By Saul Bellow
The Allison Press/Secker & Warburg, £8.95

The oldest of the five short stories which make up Saul Bellow's new book was first published a decade ago. Rapped knuckles then for those critics who have described *Him with His Foot in His Mouth* as a sequel to *The Dean's December*. But the two do fall together naturally, as markers of a new depth of excavation, both retro- and introspective, in a writer who has never been exactly skittish. Not that Bellow lacks a sense of humour, even when (as often, in this collection) his thoughts are focused on eschatology.

The analogical interest in the diagnosed hypertension - 250 over 165 were the numbers I came up with. His inner man was saying with a stroke as the alternative to jail.

Bellow actually leans less heavily on humour than say Philip Roth or Joseph Heller; but he is a very Jewish writer, whenever he can get away with it, a loyal Chicagoan. He does on the Windy City ("Much knowledge of such [criminal] happenings was in Tanky's looks, in the puffiness of his face - an oedema of deadly secrets"), but above all for its mongrel immigrant population.

Against this background Woody Selbst, 60-year-old life contractor (offices, lobbies, lavatories) poses the book's central question: "What do you do about death?" In Woody's case, it's the death of his father, and his answer is to climb into the hospital bed in the forlorn hope that the warmth of his body will prevent the heat leaving his father's. This after a lifetime of being betrayed by and having to cover up for the old man.

Several of the major characters in this collection find themselves struggling to accom-

FICTION

John Nicholson

HIM WITH HIS FOOT IN HIS MOUTH AND OTHER STORIES

By Saul Bellow

The Allison Press/Secker & Warburg, £8.95

MEDITATIONS IN GREEN

By Stephen Wright

Hamish Hamilton, £9.95

modate still iridescent minds in rapidly fading bodies. Shawmut, the retired musicologist protagonist in the title story, has been at the mercy of his own cleverness all his life. A pathological deliverer of wounding one-liners, he is duped and bankrupted by his own brother. Families and finance are two of Bellow's favourite themes, and Iah Brodsky, the central figure in my favourite of these stories, is perhaps the quintessential Bellow hero: a scholar who succeeds without effort or personal taint in one of the grubbier reaches of the real world. Brodsky is a financial analyst who dashes off his forecasts in the first hour of the day, and then turns with relief to a monograph on nineteenth-century Siberian ethnography.

Bellow's skill at flattering his

readers' intellectual vanity is an important ingredient in his success. His teasing is another. A minor character makes oblique reference to an event off-stage and often in the past. Ten pages later it is mentioned by a more significant figure, and the experienced Bellowites realize something is afoot. But it may be another ten before they discover what.

Brodsky reflects that the principle characteristic of our existence is suspense. "Nobody - nobody at all - can say how it's going to turn out." So with these stories, which are as satisfying as anything Saul Bellow has written. If there is a better living writer of fiction, I'd very much like to know who he or she is.

In another week, Stephen Wright's *Meditations in Green* would have deserved more attention. James Griffin, an Intelligence Corps conscript in the Vietnam War, interprets aerial photographs. Occasionally he is sent off with a ground patrol on a mission to witness an interrogation session supervised by Sgt. Mars. The allusion may be heavy-handed, but there's nothing unsuitable about Mars's techniques, nor any question of his priorities when the base is overrun. Ignoring the hand-to-hand fighting, he makes straight for the interrogation building, where it takes just four clips of his M16 and a fragmentation grenade to conclude the interrogation. The story of Griffin's transformation from fresh-faced college boy to crippled junkie is a brilliant piece of anti-war propaganda, much blacker than *Catch-22*, more credible than *Dispatches*. Paris of it call for a strong stomach, but there will be no better book written about this loathsome war.

Poet, joker, intellectual and Pseud

Philip Howard

SWALLOW
By D. M. Thomas
Gollancz, £8.95

D. M. Thomas is in danger of suffering the fate, not of the daring swallow, but of the Oozlum Bird, which, you will remember, flies round and round in ever decreasing circles until it disappears somewhere fundamentally nasty. His last novel, *Ararat*, was a jigsaw of interlocking stories around a theme of poetic improvisation. It now transpires that *Ararat* itself was a poetic improvisation performed over five hours by its sexy Italian Corinna at an international Olympiad for improvisers held in Finland. As an art form such a contest makes as many demands on the stamina of the audience as a Noh Play, or ice dancing.

The Russian poets in Corin-

this book is plagiarism, or the prose behind poetry. And the work "plagiarized" this time, not so much by quotation as by scandalous paraphrase, is King Solomon's Mines, with the introduction of necrophilia, cannibalism, and other goings-ons to turn poor Sir Rider Haggard.

It is brilliant in parts; moving in parts; funny in parts; and pseud and silly in parts. But the parts never come together to make a coherent novel. *The White Hotel* was a pointilliste picture that should have won the Booker Prize. This is the gaudy pattern of a kaleidoscope. Thomas is partly our darling swallow; but he is also Oozlum Bird.

The corrosive secret of the plot

Elaine Feinstein

THE PORK BUTCHER
By David Hughes
Constable, £5.95

Kestner's has not been a happy life. His wife sees their marriage in acid retrospect from her deathbed. The only savour in his own existence for 40 years has been sunny tastes and textures: home-cured ham, potted pork, and sausages of his own making. His daughter, too, has known herself unloved by her husband. Indeed, she married only to escape her sense of some secret hidden away in her father and corroding him, so that only by a constant stream of bad jokes can he keep up the fiction of ordinary humanity.

That corrosive secret is the centre upon which the book turns; and it is a more complex matter than Kestner imagines when he sets out to recover it,

church, at the centre of his own story-telling, has been made over into a museum; and as he tries to ease his conscience by confessing his own part, it becomes very clear that such reminders are most unwelcome.

Invited (to the daughter's astonishment) into the politician's luxurious home he is given the clearest possible advice to press the matter no further; his dogged persistence reveals he is linked uncomfortably to the Mayor by more than he could have wished. This is a short fierce novel, which rises to a superb dramatic climax, and in which only Kestner is allowed even an ambiguous sense of redemption.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Simply harrowing

Touring the Royal Highland Show in Edinburgh last week, the Queen recognized one of her farm managers and left her official party to talk to him. The manager was standing beside a piece of agricultural equipment and the Queen, clearly impressed, asked him to explain how it worked. "How much is it?" she then asked. "£24,000 ma'am," he replied. There was a sharp intake of breath. "Who on earth would pay that much?" she asked. To which he replied awkwardly, "You just have, ma'am".

Despite all the principled fuss about not setting a rate, Liverpool city council is inviting ratepayers to start making a few down payments. Incredibly, a fair number have responded. Pavlov-like, and are turning up at the town hall chequebook in hand.

Le Carré land

As speculation continues over the fate of Andrei Sakharov, Kremlin watchers now believe that rumours of his death may have been deliberately spread by the KGB. They began after a 30-second telephone call on June 2 to a journalist in Florence from, apparently, Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner saying "he is no longer with us". But searches show no record of any calls from Russia to Florence that day, and unspecified clues in the conversation suggest the call in fact came from London. One reason the KGB might want the West to believe Sakharov dead is that having been denounced by the western press it could then triumphantly produce him alive and well. Another is that by showing Sakharov evidence that the world believes him dead, his morale could be broken and he might publicly recant.

Dear John?

The strained relations between Private Eye's "Dear Bill" collaborators, editor Richard Ingrams and John Wells, are nearing breaking point. Wells is insisting on performing his Denis Thatcher act at the Barbican next month with the London Symphony Orchestra - which Ingrams has mercilessly pilloried for years. Wells tells me he never reads the music gossip and, in any case, *Private Eye* is banned from his household because of its scurrilous gossip.

A new book, *Women at the Wire*, tells of the Greenham protesters' doleful summer last year. After the Tory election victory they were reduced to celebrating a full moon to raise their spirits. One admitted in her diary of May 12: "I am worried... even *The Guardian* is slagging off Greenham at the moment."

Premature

The urbane Edward J. Streator, US embassy minister in London under no fewer than three ambassadors since 1977, is at last to become an ambassador himself - to the OECD in Paris. I disclose this with some trepidation. Last year the *Sunday Telegraph* erroneously reported that he was to be the next US ambassador to Nato and an embarrassed Streator had to spend many subsequent hours replying to letters of congratulation.

BARRY FANTONI



"What a relief. For a moment I thought you were a member of the diplomatic community"

Unrepentant

Neil Kinnock was swift to refute a recent suggestion that he sponsored an alleged Soviet-front organization called the Friends of Afghanistan. Labour's defence and disarmament spokesman, Dennis Davies, is apparently not so sensitive. He is among about 30 MPs who signed a recent early day motion in the Commons supporting "the reforms initiated by the April 1978 revolution which advanced the rights of peasants and workers, particularly women." It was the same revolution, of course, that brought to power President Taraki, the Marxist who signed the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty which brought in the first Russian "advisers".

The other half

Revelations continue of the way that leaders of the Socialist Republic of Klinging - locked in dispute with striking nursery workers - have privatized the care of their own offspring. Like his leader, Margaret Hodge, deputy housing chairman Chris Bromley employs a live-in nanny for his son, aged six and nine, who attend the fee-paying King Edward's Prep School in Hampstead.

PHS

One of the many things that distinguishes Mrs Thatcher's Government from previous post-war Tory administrations (though not from Labour ones) is the weight that it attaches to private ownership as a means of achieving political ends. Yet ministers are having remarkable difficulty in persuading private individuals to seize the opportunity thrown up by privatization to share in the ownership of national assets - witness the uneasy debut of Enterprise Oil this week.

Since Mrs Thatcher took office in 1979 private individuals have been net sellers of more than £13bn worth of shares, mainly to the insurance companies and pension funds. These institutions are, in effect, the chief underwriters not just of Enterprise Oil, but of the whole privatization programme, which so far has failed to slow the fall in the proportion of shares owned by private individuals. In some estimates as little as a quarter of all UK quoted shares by value are now in private hands.

While ministers have reason to be grateful for the safety net that insurance companies and pension funds underwriters place under difficult issues like Britoil and Enterprise Oil, some are also beginning to recognize that the big investment institutions offer a neutered and sanitized form of ownership that confers little responsibility, and no sense of involvement in the economy, on individual investors.

In today's polarized political climate the investment institutions appear uncomfortably suspended between the twin extremes of public ownership and fundamentalist capitalism - both implausible engines of the enterprise culture to which the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, was pointing in his recent Maa lecture.

In crude ideological terms the insurance companies and pension

As Enterprise Oil comes hesitantly to market

John Plender urges wider measures to spread the ownership of British industry

Let's all have a share of the action

funds are thus tempting targets for irreverent Thatcherites. At a more sophisticated level, it is argued, a return to non-institutional ownership could add flexibility to the labour market; a share in the equity of Great Britain Ltd might make people more tolerant of shifts in the share of income from labour to capital and more responsive to changing market conditions, so reducing transitional unemployment.

In practice little has been done. Mr Alex Fletcher, minister for corporate and consumer affairs, has expressed enthusiasm for share shops in the high street. Yet it is a moot point how many British stock-brokers would know what to do with a retail broking client, in a share shop or anywhere else.

While big US brokerage houses such as E. F. Hutton or Dean Witter derive anything up to 80 per cent or more of their revenues from retail personal customer broking commissions in branches across the country, British brokers have waxed fat on wholesale, predominantly

London-based business from fast-growing institutions. The art of selling is, to put it euphemistically, underdeveloped in the British broking fraternity.

As for spreading share ownership through privatization, it seems a convoluted means to a subsidiary end. The need to find buyers for perhaps £3.7bn worth of shares in British Telecom has admittedly encouraged merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson to take its BT sales campaign to private individuals with unprecedented vigour. But the bank does not claim to have found a wholly fool-proof way of overcoming the past tendency of private investors to sell out of privatized companies. Loyalty bonuses for holding the shares for a given period only defer the evacuation.

Giving the 16 million private subscribers of British Telecom the chance to nurse a solitary egg in a single investment basket (plus a discount on the phone bill) no more amounts to a policy on share ownership than the rag-bag of privatization stocks adds up to a

balanced portfolio. And other government incentives, such as the Business Expansion Scheme, have been criticized because the investor ends up with a stake in only a restricted set of companies.

The structural changes now taking place in the City, which involve the abolition of minimum commissions on share deals, may help change the picture as brokers look for more personal customers in a more competitive climate. Clearing banks such as Barclays, which has forged links with stockbroker De Zoete and Bevan, have branch networks that can be used to approach a wider public.

Interestingly, experience in the United States suggests that retailers may provide a more effective route to expanding share ownership. While recently deregulated US banks have plunged into discount brokerage aimed at experienced investors, the biggest retailer in America - Sears, Roebuck - has started to sell shares to customers in its stores through its Dean Witter subsidiary. Of the Sears customers who have been opening brokerage accounts at the rate of several thousand a month, some 60 per cent are first-time brokerage clients - an apparent reversal of the similar, if less extensive, US trend towards institutionalization.

It is the tax system, however, that provides the chief explanation for the growth of institutional saving. And while Mr Lawson has put a modest damper on the process by removing life assurance premium relief in the budget, the key to marked change lies in attacking the much larger flow of money going into pension funds, and in providing direct incentives for individual share ownership.

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The author is editorial director of Retail Banker International.

When talk is taboo: Richard Owen on a new Kremlin crackdown

Chernenko, walling out the West

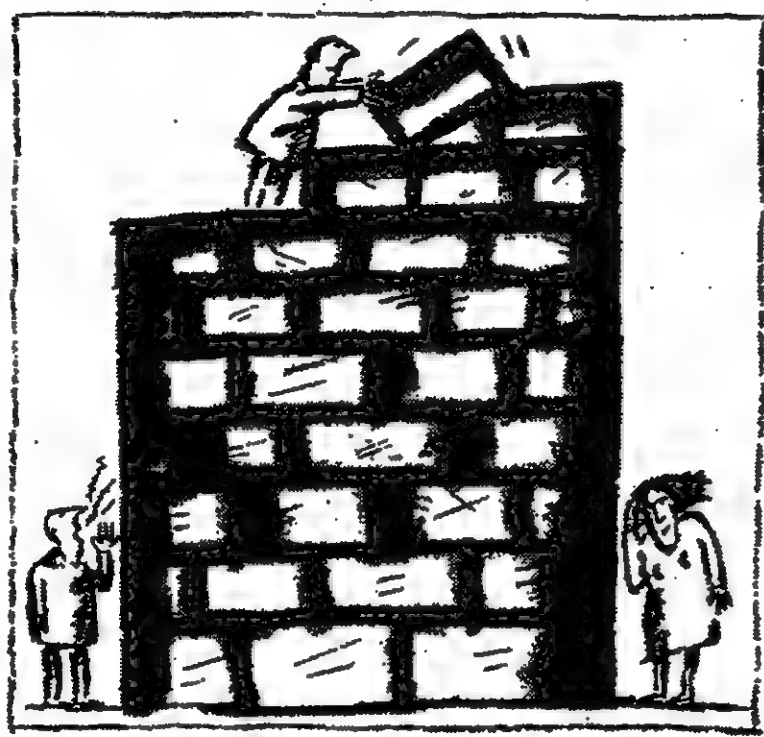
Moscow Marina is a young Russian girl with a lively sense of fun and little interest in Marxism-Leninism. She said as much recently to the Moscow youth paper *Moskovskii Komsomolets*, and sparked off an extraordinary public debate on her lifestyle, which largely involves drinking in bars and meeting foreigners. Sleazy, disgraceful, profoundly un-Soviet, fumed many readers, including a 20-year-old medical student. "People like Marina are my deadliest enemies," he wrote.

But for every sternly orthodox young communist there are those who hanker after a western lifestyle and find mixing with foreigners the next best thing. "I lived with my parents in England, Austria and Sweden," wrote 17-year-old Natalia, evidently from a diplomatic family. "I have seen the beautiful life abroad and understand that this is the only way to live." Natalia said she was going out with a West German, but was keeping it quiet in case it counted against her at school.

In similar vein Christina, aged 20, told *Moskovskii Komsomolets* she sought out western men in bars because Russian boy friends could offer her nothing. "Don't try and tell me there is a more interesting life than the one I lead. People have aspired to material well-being throughout history and they always will."

The Soviet authorities have long been worried by the influence on Russia youngsters of western life styles, including fashion, pop music and the anti-authoritarian attitudes that tend to go with them. But in the present chilly East-West climate, the Kremlin is clamping down with more harshness and determination than usual on contacts between Russians and foreigners, passing severe new laws in an attempt to eradicate any contact between Soviet citizens and westerners not approved by the authorities.

The Kremlin cannot of course prevent tourists from falling into conversation with Russians in Moscow or Leningrad, or from selling goods and consumer goods to them. But a climate is now being created in which the first is becoming as illegal as the second. The message from the Kremlin



under President Chernenko is loud and clear: those Russians who had begun to lose their fear of contacts with foreigners must be brought back in line. Russia is in an aggressively isolationist mood and the drawdown of *Moskovskii Komsomolets* article, adding that the authorities would be severe on any foreign students who came to next year's youth festival in Moscow with the idea of "forcing the values of the so-called free world on us".

The new rulings and warnings are aimed not so much at tourists, who have official guidance and schedules, as at foreign diplomats and correspondents resident in Moscow whose job it is to know about matters ranging from dissidents to Kremlin politics. Americans are a particular target.

Foreigners have been obliged to live in guarded ghettos in Russia since the time of Ivan the Terrible. But recently new fences topped with barbed wire have gone up around foreigners' compounds in Moscow, and the police who guard the

entrances have been instructed to vet Russian visitors more stringently, a move which intimidates Muscovites from entering at all.

The US embassy in Moscow is described almost daily in the Soviet press as a nest of spies and provocateurs, and the anti-American atmosphere has had an effect. Russians who used to walk their dogs on the pavement outside the embassy and pause to chat to diplomats now pass by fearfully on the other side. Leading Soviet writers due to attend a literary function at the US embassy this month were ordered not to go and were further instructed not to accept invitations to travel to the United States for at least six months.

The climate of intimidation makes it more difficult for journalists and diplomats to carry out their work, especially since one of the new laws makes it a crime to pass on to foreigners "information that constitutes a professional secret". The law, Article 13 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation, gives the police very wide powers, since almost

anything is a "professional secret" in Russia, from the price of meat to the number of taxis in Moscow. Another new law, about to come into effect, imposes a fine of 50 roubles on citizens who invite foreigners to stay at their homes without informing the police.

For Mr Arthur Hartman, the US ambassador, there is only one possible response: "A refusal to tolerate harassment of westerners and a firm threat of retaliation if westerners are victimized for contacting Russians. Mr Hartman this month warned the Kremlin that the United States was concerned about recent incidents involving American journalists, diplomats and tourists. Western diplomats said he was referring in particular to an assault on the American consul in Leningrad as he was leaving a restaurant after meeting a Russian, and to harassment of American correspondents, including two Associated Press journalists accused of failing to inform the authorities that one of their Russian contacts intended to defect to the West (the charge was denied). Tass said the journalists had "instigated and abetted the crime".

"What the new decrees mean", commented one diplomat, "is that Russians must not tell us anything, and if they do we must tell the authorities."

In practice contacts between Russians and westerners continue, and some Muscovites believe the current clampdown is a passing phase. The history of Russia's relations with the West certainly suggests that. But in the meantime the laws can be used to curtail legitimate political or commercial contacts as well as to stop young girls hanging around in bars. The message in both cases - as a former Soviet defector put it in a letter to *Pravda* at the end of May - is that Russia is better off closing the gates against the "nightmare" of life in the West.

"I saw the horrors of capitalism with my own eyes", he told readers, having explained his defection as a Soviet trade official in Denmark and West Germany. "Without exception, anyone who leaves our country is headed for a poverty stricken existence. In the West there is no future."

At the start of the 1970s the average pay of white miners was 20 times that of blacks. Last year whites earned on average 1,601 rands a month (£85) and blacks 286 rands, a ratio of only 5.6 to 1. But any real closing of the wage gap is impossible so long as blacks remain barred from the most skilled and senior jobs in the mines by a law laying down that only "scheduled persons" - that is, whites - may obtain a blasting certificate qualifying them to handle dynamite.

The government has said that it is in favour of removing this racial bar to black promotion, but has left it up to the Chamber of Mines to negotiate its abolition with the deeply conservative, 23,500-strong white Mineworkers Union (MWU) led by Arrie Paulus, who continues to insist that he will never allow "other race groups to do the work of white miners". Pretoria has not been prepared to force the issue for fear of creating new recruits for the extreme right Conservative Party of Dr Adriaan Treurnicht.

Even some of the government's own supporters feel that a little more boldness might now be in order. The extreme right-wing movement was shown to be less strong than had been thought by last November's referendum on the new constitution, which will give the vote to coloureds and Indians, and most white miners are probably Treurnicht supporters anyway. But the memory of the 1922 strike by white miners on the Reef, which General Jan Smuts eventually crushed by sending in the army, still haunts Afrikaners rather than the spectre of Weimar in South Africa still stalks present-day West Germany.

Michael Hornsby

Ronald Butt

Just the job - or one on top?

Mr Neil Kinnock apparently believes that the Government's weakest spot when the next election comes will be unemployment, and on this, if on nothing else, he is probably right. A government wins or loses elections more on the voter's memory of its successes, failures and attitudes during its period of power as a whole than on some such sudden action as a pre-election boom. The danger is that at the end of this parliament the electorate will remember that, if the restraints for which Mrs Thatcher asked and got support during her first parliament have been rewarded by a degree of economic recovery, this has not been accompanied by the expected fall in an unacceptable level of unemployment.

To say this in no way supports Mr Francis Pym's contention that the Government set too much store by the assault on inflation in its first term. If Mrs Thatcher had weakened on this, as he wanted, the long-term employment problem would have been still more acute. The attack on inflation and the employment shake-out were the essential prerequisites of the more productive economy on which rests the hope of more firmly based jobs.

But this does not mean the Government can afford, morally or politically, to rest on its policies and wait for the sunrise industries to generate prosperity in their own and other areas to increase employment. What looked like courageous facing of facts in the last parliament could look like callous indifference in this.

But what is the Government to do? It has rightly preferred to take micro-economic action where it could deal with particular unemployment situations rather than attempt macro-economic stimulation of the economy with money in the hope of creating jobs. But 3,029,000 people are now registered as out of work, which is an all-time record. Most significantly, 1,200,000 have been without work for more than a year. According to recent Treasury forecasts, unemployment ought not to be rising now but it is. The school-leavers start to come into the figures from June onwards, which means sharp rises for the next three months. More to the point, instead of falling, the seasonally adjusted figures have been rising over the last six months by an average of about 15,000 monthly, despite recovery.

But there are deeper questions than that to be asked. Some ministers have long questioned in private the validity of the present employment statistics, doubting how far the 3 million unemployment figure really represents reality. In part, of course, the questioning relates to the operation of the so-called black economy. This is something that needs investigation, but nobody knows how to do it.

The black economy takes three forms. There are the people in a regular job who do extensive untaxed work in their spare time. There are those who work exclusively in the black economy without claiming benefit. There are those who work in the black economy while signing on. The probability is that the black economy exists more in the form of double-jobbing than in supplementing unemployment benefit with undeclared work. But

even the former represents work which would be reflected in the employment figures, if it were done in an orthodox way.

Double-jobbing means, after all, that one man is doing, in addition to his spare time, what under a different taxation system might be done by someone else. That must affect the employment figures (quite apart from the effect on them of those who collect benefits as well as doing some work) and like much else it is a consequence of the present interaction of benefits and tax at a low threshold which produces the unemployment and poverty traps. It means that one man may do the work that might otherwise be done by say one and a half, and this concentration of more work into fewer hands means a certain resemblance to what is happening in pay. The real earnings of those in work rise while the numbers without work rise also.

Then there are the sharp differences in kinds of unemployment. Thus in the north, where old industries are dying, those who worked in them too often have no alternative prospects whatever training is available, while in the south there are large numbers of unemployed who could benefit from retraining. So should money be devoted to training in areas of structural high unemployment, where old skills are no longer required if this diminishes the money available for training in the south where there is a more real demand for it? Certainly money should not be wasted in diverting jobs from one area to another with no net effect.

Again, how can London possibly be said to have the unemployment figures attributed to it when the hotels and restaurants of the capital are almost entirely staffed by foreign workers from the Mediterranean and farther afield because there are no Londoners able or willing to do the work, or do it at an acceptable price? Is it partly because they will not do this kind of work? Or is it because many of those available are of low-grade work potential who don't fit the jobs? I have heard a Cabinet minister say with some justification that, on the figures, there is no real unemployment in London; but if that is so, why is unemployment benefit paid?

Unemployment is not a single problem but a congeries of inter-related problems varying from place to place, industry to industry and age group to age group. These different components need to be separated so that what can be tackled is tackled. Tackling need not take the form of subsidies; it might take the form of tax-structure reform. We need to know how real the figures are, and what the target areas for action ought to be.

The Government clearly cannot rely solely on sunrise industries to solve the problem of the unemployed. If the impact of high American interest rates makes money dearer, the Government's problem could become even harder. But that is no reason for shutting eyes and hoping for the best. The Government's fate probably does depend more on jobs than on any other single question. The sooner the problem is analysed more closely the better.

John P. Harris

When agony was only a twinge

Answers to correspondence selected from *The Girl's Own Paper*, 1886-87.

Josephine. - Your symptoms point to tight-lacing - red nose, spots, bad digestion, bad breath, etc. A fine woman with a handsome figure should measure 26 inches round the waist, and in later life 28. The modern girl with a waist like a tobacco-pipe, and bulging out above and below like a bloated-looking spider, may solace herself with the assurance that her liver is cut in half, and that she would make an admirable specimen for a lecturer to descant upon. We advise her to bequest her remains to some hospital for the benefit of science and the warning of others.

S. Mearner. - We do not recommend the profession you name. It is one of great temptation, and such a hindrance to spiritual life and progress. It is also exceedingly trying to the health. Ella must put her name on her mother's card. Young ladies of twenty-one do not have separate cards. Gladys. - A schoolgirl of fifteen should devote her thoughts and energies to her education. We suppose your parents are still paying for it, in which the duty is a still greater one; but in any case even if you were of age (21), you ought to be ashamed of yourself for encouraging a silly, unreasoning love for a strange man. We do not know what "griffin-like style of beauty, awfully handsome" may be. That of some ferocious murdering bandit perhaps. You have no business to be looking at strange men, bandit or not.

G.S.E. - You should have asked for the address of the young man who paid for another ticket for you when you had lost your purse, and at once returned the money lent; and you should also have told your family of the circumstances, and of his having taken advantage of the favour rendered to speak to you on subsequent occasions.

Via. - Your sister could certainly get a separation, and could protect herself and her property from her worthless husband, and she could punish him if he were caught.

Blanche S. - We fear you are not qualified for the situation of companion, as you spell badly, your

grammar is not always correct, and you write a very poor hand. There are nine mistakes in your letter.

Merle. - Certainly, two sisters may marry a father and son respectively. There is no law - Divine nor human - against it. Consult the table given in the Prayer Book. Had the son of your brother-in-law, been the sister's son, naturally you could not have married your nephew; but this man is no relation to you.

Majorie. - Perhaps your canary is a female. Jennie. - Whistling is not well-bred, practised by either man or woman. But in absolute privacy at home many things may be permitted, and this among them. At the same time we meet with certain rare instances in which it has been raised to a really beautiful art, and then it is sanctioned even in society as a curious accomplishment.

Hope, Eva, Elaine and Cecilia all send us manuscripts of verse to read, and, as usual, we find the same characteristics, ie lack of original thought, mere rhymed prose, and a general tendency to morbidness. But writing such things does no harm. Girls must have some outlet for their feelings. Dalketh Lassie. - A servant should never knock at any door but a bedroom door. If there be no manservant to open a carriage door, the parlourmaid (who has to undertake the duties of butler, footman or valet) must do so. We are very glad that you and your fellow servants enjoy our paper. Your letter does you credit.

Toothache. - You ought to have the heartache as well as the toothache. The man who presumed to propose, and induced you to make him promise of marriage, without obtaining your parents' consent, was highly dishonourable. And now that he wants you privately to take the final and irrevocable step, and to act like a traitor to your kind, like a cowardly scoundrel, who ought to be to horsewhipped. Confess all to your parents, and beg their forgiveness and protection from so base a man.

Sirena. - If you eat hot cake or buttered bread, of course take off one glove at afternoon tea.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FROM TSAR TO COMMISSAR

Insecurity is primarily a state of mind and not a state of affairs. The Soviet system, based on the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, is inherently insecure. Insecurity is central to its rhetoric and its practice. It will not be secure, in the psychological sense, until it has eliminated all challenges to its power. Since that power has never been legitimized in the ballot box, and presupposes the absence of intellectual disagreement, it can never rest until it has eliminated both the capacity to challenge its power and the existence of individual minds with the freedom to question its premises. So long as there are individuals capable of free thinking, therefore, Marxism-Leninism will be under threat and it will be insecure. So long as it refuses to expose its system to the ballot box, and to recognize the possibility of the loss of power through that procedure, it will remain justifiably insecure about its ability to hold on to power other than through coercive means. Marxism-Leninism will never, on principle, subject itself to the variables of the liberal democratic system which allows for alternative political arguments to gain the ascendancy while recognizing the possibility that they will also subsequently lose it.

In his speech yesterday to the Bow Group Mr Michael Heseltine reflected on the place of tyranny and insecurity in Russian history. He suggested that the roots of what we sometimes take to be "Soviet behaviour" originate to some extent in a permanent feature of the Russian experience combining an aptitude for tyranny with a sense of territorial insecurity leading to the permanent extension of the defensive perimeter. He accepts that the concept of "Holy Russia" has now been replaced by an atheistic ideology which

provides a convenient political justification for permanent expansion.

Mr Heseltine suggested that the West's long term interest must be to encourage an increased sense of security in Moscow, in the hope that the Soviet leaders would direct more of their resources to the genuine interests of their people and their society. He returned to the theme once described by Lord Home when Foreign Secretary as based on the view that far communists are less of a threat than thin ones. "Soviet prosperity and prosperity in Eastern Europe might just develop from the inside a structure which felt confident to experiment with a more liberal and decentralized economic system", said Mr Heseltine.

There are dangers here. They spring from a natural desire in the West to see what is best in Marxism-Leninism and to hope, in the face of the evidence, that it is redeemable. There is also a danger in the argument that because Tsarist Russia at its worst was a tyranny, the Russians deserve and expect to live under a dictatorship. Indeed Mr Heseltine was ill-advised to take the Great as his Tsarist model, ignoring the very considerable political liberalization which occurred under the Tsar in the ten years before the Bolshevik coup.

The question which must remain central to our relations with the Soviet Union and its client states in East Europe, is: have the Russian people made it so unpleasant because that is their tradition, or do they regard Marxism-Leninism as an alien imposition on the character of Russia as do the people of the Ukraine, Latvia, the Poles and all the other captive nations of the Soviet empire?

Governments must obviously

deal with governments, but we should also recognize that no Communist Party can give us evidence of popular support behind it. The Soviet system speaks of peaceful coexistence, but that encompasses the notion of warlike coexistence as well. Soviet leaders take every opportunity to manipulate Western opinion and to appeal to Western peoples above the heads of their government. Mr Heseltine, echoing Lord Carrington's distaste for "megaphone diplomacy" is also keen to keep the volume down. But the West should remember that though the Soviet Government and its proxies are unelected, they have to respond to some public pressures, which they try to suppress.

Those pressures are at their most sensitive in Eastern Europe. As Europeans we should appeal to other Europeans across the central divide. The Soviets might eventually come to recognize that their own national security within Mother Russia would be enhanced, rather than prejudiced, by loosening control over their empire in Eastern Europe.

In Russia itself there may be a passivity, an absence of a democratic tradition, which is not surprising given the suppression of the past and the determination of the Communist Party to eliminate any vestige of democratic culture over the past sixty years. Patriotism can be mobilized in support of autocracy despite that oppression. We know that, but we also know that Russian society is not irredeemable. There are people and voices calling out from inside the Soviet fortress. They need evidence that we can hear them and that, because they clearly have not lost hope, we have not lost hope for them either.

MAKING A REAL MARKET

Europe's weapons of budgetary battle must now be beaten back into ploughshares. The "common market", the Community's *raison d'être*, is in urgent need of cultivation. The rusty wire of indefensible national rules and restrictions trips up Europe's businessmen; it impedes and distorts trade between members of the EEC. The first post-Fontainebleau priority for the European Community should be a revision course in its declared aim of a free internal market.

Europe cannot compete with the United States or Japan out of small and insular economies. The EEC as a whole makes up a market more than twice as large as Japan's, and not far off the economic scale of the mighty United States; but internal divisions hamper both industrial development and international trade negotiations.

In manufactured trade, though there has been progress, too many "invisible" barriers have remained long after tariffs came down. National governments have clung on to differing safety standards laid down in pettifogging detail, resisting progress to clear and uniform principle. Governments have blatantly abused health laws to keep out competitive products. They have developed different operational standards (eg, in telecommunications), they have failed to abolish customs barriers.

With so much still to do to free manufactured trade, Europe has hardly begun to open its

service industries - in which, however, more than half of its citizens now earn their living. This imbalance is awkward and divisive. Mr Paul Channon, Britain's trade minister, points out that it is far easier to sell a German car in Britain than it is to sell British car insurance to a German. Since Britain continues to run a bigger trade deficit with West Germany than with any other economy, the British are bound to believe they should be entitled to earn more of their money back.

So, perhaps unsurprisingly, Britain is seeking to prove its European credentials by pressing for a freer market in services. It does not, of course, possess a public monopoly of European free trade virtue. The French and Germans are (at last) taking the lead in dismantling customs barriers, and it was they who took the lead in attempting the difficult destruction of Europe's internal currency barriers.

But it is not necessary to see this new European debate purely in terms of the horse-trading of national interests. The benefits of trade liberalization, unlike those of budgetary changes, do not flow to particular governments, but directly to Europe's citizens. They should make them, indeed, freer of national government control. Differing national qualifications, another device for restricting free trade in services, impeded Europeans' ability to move around their Community in pursuit of their

business, their profession, or to sell their skills. (And their governments' air fare cartel does its best to prevent them moving around Europe at all.)

What is needed is the maximum of deregulation by national governments, coupled with the minimum of re-regulation by the European Commission. This is not an easy aim for governments to accept; it is, for example, very hard to loosen their grip on public procurement, through which they protect national industries from free competition. Nor does the Commission always prove up to the job laid down for it. Its new Europe-wide customs declaration is a classic of bureaucratic "simplification". On the other hand, national standards have been springing up like weeds in new industries simply because Europe was too slow in developing its own.

Yet progress is possible. This year Europe should sign and seal a safety directive which will simplify manufactured trade. But a new impetus is needed towards the creation of the kind of European home market that will provide a firm base for international competition in everything from telecommunications to financial services. Heavy with dying industries, suffering from rising unemployment, seemingly unable to generate strong economic growth, the last things Europe can afford are artificial impediments to internal trade.

TAMILS AND TERRORISM

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka was asked in London this week about the parallels between the inter-communal strife in the North of his own island and that which has disfigured Ulster for the last 16 years - turning "Northern Ireland" into a generic term for an insoluble problem. He deftly deflected the point by demonstrating that Sri Lanka's troubles had not - in contrast to those nearer home - endured for a hundred years. But there are similarities of which his government is well aware.

As in Northern Ireland, last year's violence in Sri Lanka arose from the grievances of a discontented minority (the 13 per cent Tamil population) and a Sinhalese majority which felt itself overlooked by 50m Tamils in Southern India. As in Ulster, the Sri Lankan government has since instituted reforms in an attempt to eliminate discrimination over university places and jobs in the public service.

"I ask the Tamils, what do you want?" said an exasperated Jayewardene. The truth is that they want all manner of things, from the kind of reforms which have already been instituted to a separate state and even, for some, a Marxist one. As in

Ulster again there are certainly Marxist organizations who have found in the Tamil heartland of Northern Sri Lanka, a fertile field to cultivate.

The world loves an oppressed minority. Sri Lankan diplomats complain that one of the difficulties they face in Britain is the natural inclination we have to support the underdog. It is galling for Sri Lankans in Colombo to read of acts of terrorism which are undoubtedly being committed by militant Tamils in the North - and yet face the hostility of the world's press who never seem quite to get it right. British governments have been similarly outraged by the tendency abroad to glamourise the IRA and depict the Irish problem in simple colonialist terms.

But the Sri Lankans are already finding, as those British governments have found, that there is no simple answer. There is certainly no long term solution to be found by ignoring the rule of law. Perceptions abroad of the troubles on the island are only partly intuitive. They have also been inspired by reports from Sri Lanka and elsewhere, most notably from Amnesty International, which have poin-

ted to serious violations of human rights.

The decision to refuse entry visas to two British MPs was also counter-productive. No doubt it was the political complexion of one of them, rather than the absence of the president (the official reason) which prompted it. But President Jayewardene has promised that he can enter on his return, so the mistake should soon be corrected.

Counter-terrorism requires, good intelligence, incisive policing and impeccable care for the moderate majority, upon whose support the gunman relies for his infrastructure. That is how to erode the base which Tamil militants are said to have built up in Britain to raise funds for the hit-men at home.

At present there is an uncomfortable feeling that most of the agony in Sri Lanka is being borne by the men in the middle of the crossfire. It is usually so. But Sri Lanka has to learn the lessons so painfully absorbed by Britain and others, that there are no short cuts and no simple solutions. Otherwise its troubles may not just be as perplexing as those in Northern Ireland, but also as enduring.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Gambling on cost of pit closures

From Dr R. A. Bryer and Mr T. J. Brignall

Sir, Everyone agrees that "uneconomic" pits should be closed; the question is what does "uneconomic" mean?

The naive financial approach would compare full historic costs per tonne with current and projected selling prices. The sophisticated financial approach would compare current and projected replacement costs with current and projected prices.

However, as E. F. Schumacher (the Coal Board's chief economic adviser for many years) pointed out, conventional economic analysis is not applicable to coal because it is a non-renewable resource. Until we have guaranteed alternative sources of energy and know their costs we simply do not know what our coal reserves are "worth".

In this case market prices are a poor guide for making closure decisions, especially as it is virtually impossible to reopen pits once they have been closed. The correct criterion for closing a colliery is that the energy expended in recovering its reserves will be greater than their energy content.

Current policy of simply exploiting the "best seams first" gambles that we will never regret leaving recoverable reserves in the ground.

To avoid the over-production of coal a corollary of slowing down the closure programme is simply the slowing down of the opening of new seams. Alternatively, demand for coal could be expanded by regenerating our manufacturing industry. Perhaps this is the best rationale for the coal strike.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. BRYER,
T. J. BRIGNALL,
University of Warwick,
School of Industrial and Business Studies,
West Midlands.

Need for partnership in conservation

From the Chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council

Sir, Your leading articles of June 22 and 27 are to be warmly applauded. There are, however, three strands in it which may benefit from further amplification.

The Nature Conservancy Council believes that the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is helpful and has encouraged fundamental changes in attitude both in the farming community and the general public, especially conservationists. Each party now is coming to realise that the other has legitimate claims on the countryside.

The New Act has some imperfections which need to be remedied quickly, because that very small minority who take advantage of certain loopholes must now be doing so deliberately, without any possible excuse of ignorance, in defiance of public opinion, the spirit of the law, and pleas for restraint so commendably pronounced by the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association.

We need, however, to go further and forge a genuine partnership between farmers and conservationists. We, the NCC, are often attacked for taking too long over the reformation of the 4,000 or so sites of special scientific interest. One of the main reasons for this delay is the prolonged period needed for discussion between our limited staff and the 26,000 or so owners and occupiers.

Yet discuss we must, because only in this way is proper understanding created. The rewards from this approach are already beginning to appear, and the first steps towards partnership are beginning to be taken.

This brings me to my third point. Yesterday we launched our study, *Nature Conservation in Great Britain*.

Giving the lie to gloom mongers

From Professor Stephen Cotgrove

Sir, There is nothing new about optimistic reports of the kind published by the Henley Centre for Forecasting (feature, June 25). Following *Limits to Growth* and the equally influential *Blueprint for Survival* in 1972, a former editor of *Nature* published *The Doomsday Syndrome*. This was celebrated in *The Times* as an authoritative refutation of the gloom mongers. Yet the debate continues.

What is interesting is the way in which both optimists and pessimists choose experts and select evidence to support their rival positions. There is no mention in David Blake's review of pollution and acid rain, climatic changes from carbon dioxide in the upper atmosphere, massive deforestation and soil erosion as part of the long term price of increased food production. And why dismiss *Limits to Growth* as a polemic but accept the Henley Centre report as the last word?

Market mechanisms may well be able to deal with shortages by switching demand to substitutes. And science may possibly come up with technological fixes to replace exhausted materials. But these are not facts. They are all part of the cosmopolitan faith of the optimists.

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN COTGROVE,
University of Bath,
School of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Claverton Down,
Bath,
Avon,
June 25.

Without benefit

From Mr David Pendrigh

Sir, On June 5 you published a letter from the Minister of State for Social Security about payment of retirement pensions during a strike at the department's payment computers at Newcastle. He advised that application for payable-order cases be made at one's local social security office, accompanied by the tear-off slip from the last payable order received.

In my case, this meant application to Irvine DHSS office (there being no local office on this island) to which I sent the required slip issued in March.

On June 12, I was told by Irvine it was necessary to have the approval of Newcastle but that a form of indemnity, if signed and returned promptly, could secure payment. The payment arrived on June 15.

What mainly concerns me now is that almost all other pensioners are being paid through post offices yet my wife's 13-weeks pension, due on or about July 8, seems likely also to be delayed like mine even if application is made locally, because of the unnecessary step of involving Newcastle as well.

Mr Boyson's letter to *The Times* did not mention this complication; nor were his department's arrangements advertised regularly in the national (Scottish) press.

Could not post offices have been authorised to issue payments by payable order too? After all, the sum built up over 13 weeks has been retained by the DHSS to its advantage - surely a disparity of treatment between one class of pensioners and the rest?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
DAVID PENDRIGH,
Glen Mhor,
Whiting Bay,
Isle of Arran,
June 20.

Morpeth rail crash

From Mr P. C. Woodall

Sir, The recent derailment of an Inter-City sleeper train at Morpeth (report, June 25) prompted officers of the emergency services in attendance to describe the lack of serious injuries as a "miracle".

Having spent the 1970s working in close proximity to Britain's railway engineers, I think it important to place on record the fact that the current design of Inter-City rolling stock is the result of many years painstaking research into those design and engineering considerations, which, above all, allow maximum possible passenger safety in the rare event of a collision.

Britain's railway coaches incorporate the most advanced structural design and a quality of construction and workmanship which helps maintain a world lead in a most competitive international market. A miracle may not therefore be the most appropriate description following the Morpeth accident.

Rail travel, measured in passenger miles, continues to be the world's safest transportation system - and deservedly so.

PETER WOODALL,
9 Andrew Close,
Litleover,
Derby,
June 26.

Fleet Street and NUM

From Mr John Hatt

Sir, George Holt (Chairman of the Joint Chaps at Times Newspapers) writes his letter (June 27) so that "the miners' voice is heard for a change".

If he genuinely wants the miners' voice to be heard for a change, he would better spend his time in encouraging Arthur Scargill to let them vote in a secret ballot.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HATT,
53 Eland Road, SW11.

From Mr Richard Lambert and others

Sir, We wish to make it clear that, contrary to the impression given in the letter which you published today (June 27) from print union officials, many journalists do not support those miners who have gone on strike in the absence of a national ballot.

DAVID BELL,
GABRIEL BOWMAN,
SAMUEL BIRKMAN,
SUE CAMERON,
DOMINICK COYLE,
IAN DAVISON,
ANDREW FISHER,
CLAY HARRIS,
MARGARET HUGHES,
The Financial Times,
Brick House,
10 Cannon Street, EC4.

Role of the polls

From Mr John Barter

Sir, Professor Roxburgh is quite right (June 25) in saying that NOP failed to predict the outcome of the Portsmouth by-election, but this is for the simple reason that we did not set out to do so.

A poll carried out nearly a week before the election sets out to show what people's voting intentions are at that time. Election after election has shown that large numbers of people change their minds, especially during the last few days. NOP have re-contacted 555 of the original 723 respondents, and their answers reveal large scale switching from both the other parties to the Alliance after they were interviewed first.

When we asked people on the street survey how they actually did vote, the answers given matched the election result very closely, thus showing that our sample was a valid sample of the Portsmouth electorate, and presented a true picture of opinion a week before polling.

Because the survey was based on a quota sample other than a random one, the degree of uncertainty is not quantifiable - one can merely estimate it based on experience and on random sampling theory. Our sample was, in fact, 723, not "around 600" and in sampling theory it is this number which matters - it is irrelevant whether the total electorate is 80,000, 75,000 (the actual figure) or 30,000.

Given the results found, and the sample size, our estimate of error on each party's vote was around four to five per cent. As the differences between the parties were well outside this the *Daily Mail* did not publish the error estimates, though they always do if they are significant.

Unfortunately, our client's resources are not sufficient to permit a major replication exercise of the kind Professor Roxburgh suggests, but we would always be happy to do so if funding were available, though given the proven success of polls when conducted on the eve of an election such funding may be hard to come by.

Thus, in the case of Portsmouth, publishing predictions of whether the total electorate is 80,000, 75,000, or 30,000, as so often before, changed their minds after the poll was conducted, which is precisely why we did not set out to produce a prediction.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BARTER, Managing Director,
NOP Market Research Ltd.,
Tower House,
Southampton Street, WC2.

Rising and falling

From Mr Bernard F. Sansom

Sir, Your headline, "Percentage of Oxbridge admissions from comprehensives falls", and the short piece on the front page, "Oxbridge places", both give a very misleading impression of the statistics in the article on page 3 (June 19).

For Oxford you reported that in 1977 only 466 of 1,154 applicants from comprehensive schools secured places, whereas in 1983 655 of 2,366 applicants were successful.

In spite of the fall in the proportion of successes from 40 per cent to 28 per cent the number of successful applicants therefore increased by 40 per cent. Surely that is nothing to worry about, and your comments can only be explained as a particularly perverse interpretation of Hutter's Law that "improvement means deterioration".

Yours faithfully,
B. F. SANSON,
8 Essex Street,
Newbury,
Berkshire,
June 20.

Upon the waters

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. T. Moody

Sir, After reading your articles on healthy eating I observed a lady feeding the ducks in St James's Park with wholesome bread.

Is this the ultimate in wildlife preservation?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MOODY,
Ministry of Defence,
Whitehall, SW1,
June 22.

Lost weekend?

From Professor Glyn Daniel

Sir, The current issue of *Le Figaro Magazine* (June 16), in a fine article entitled *Passer votre weekend chez Shakespeare*, recommends our French friends to visit Bourton-on-the-Water. But where is this village? Perhaps near Bourton-on-the-Rocks?

Yours,
GLYN DANIEL,
St John's College,
Cambridge,
June 17.

Sale of vicarages

From the Archdeacon of Colchester

Sir, I am grateful to Mr John Hunter for his letter on June 20 and I can understand the emotion and sense of loss concerning the vicarage at Thaxted.

We must, however, face the facts of reality. For almost 20 years now the future of the vicarage at Thaxted has been under consideration as the church is forced to make the best use of its resources. The vicarage is an old, very large house, expensive to maintain and very expensive to run. The ill-health and early retirement of the last incumbent, although regrettable, enabled the paragon committee of the Diocese of Chelmsford to explore the possibility of a replacement. It so happens that such a house has come on to the market which will be very suitable for future incumbents of Thaxted.

The proposed new house, which is well built and well appointed, will be much cheaper to maintain and I believe will not place undue burdens of running costs on the occupant. I have no doubt that the proposed replacement house sited in the centre of the town and near to the church, will soon become a "focus" of Thaxted and "scene" from which the mission of the church will move forward.

Incidentally, the parochial church council have been consulted and voted, 11 in favour, two against and three abstentions, not to make objections to the Church Commissioners.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST C. F. STROUD,
Archdeacon's House,
63 Powers Hall Road,
Witham,
Essex,
June 21.

Women's work

From the Director of the National Advisory Centre on Careers for Women

Sir, I refer to Mrs Reid's letter (June 20) about my lecture to 14 year-old girls and their parents. The purpose of that particular lecture was to help girls making choices about the optional subjects to include in their O level studies.

In that context it was not appropriate to complicate the issues by discussing women's many roles in modern society nor did anyone raise the topic during the hour of questioning which followed my

Conflict of creeds

From Father Aidan Nichols, OP

Sir, The Dean of King's College, Cambridge (June 13) is right to draw your readers' attention to the role of symbol and metaphor (or, in his preferred terms, "myth" and "allotment") in eliciting and passing on the meaning of outstanding historical events. But if he is right in saying that such forms of language constitute (warranted) historical reflection, then clearly they must maintain some continuity with the level of literal history ("facts") on which they claim to be founded.

No doubt all participants in the Jenkins debate would agree that, should the historical existence of Jesus be shown to be a mirage, the claims of the Christian religion would fall to the ground. Where they disagree is on exactly what degree of literal historicity is necessary in order to justify the continued use of such terms as the "Virgin Mary" and the "empty tomb".

May I suggest that while in terms of some general theory of religion this may be an open question, in terms of the actual Christian religion as hitherto understood and practised a very high degree of literal historicity is demanded because of the specifically Christian characterisation of God.

The Christian notion that the Creator is not in competition with

Women's work

lecture. I echo Beryl Dixon's article of June 18 in concentrating on the need to leave as many options open as possible at that stage. Girls need encouragement to look widely.

This organization has worked for over 50 years in the cause of career opportunities for women. Our work with returners makes us very aware of the problems implicit in combining family life and paid work.

Yours faithfully,
KALYANI MENON, Director,
Careers for Women,
Drayton House,
30 Gordon Street, WC1,
June 25.

Privy Council

Jury directions on joint enterprise

Chan Wing-Sin and Others v The Queen
Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Templeman and Sir Robin Cooke
[Judgment delivered June 21]

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave guidance as to the directions to be given to a jury explaining the tests of "joint enterprise" in the case of a joint enterprise.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals by the three appellants, Chan Wing-Sin, Wong Kin-Sing and Tse Wai-Ming, from the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Hong Kong on April 8, 1982, who dismissed their appeals against their convictions for murder and wounding with intent by the High Court of Hong Kong (Mr Justice Macdougall and a jury) on June 9, 1981.

Mr Michael Corkery, QC and Mr James Guthrie for the appellants; Mr Harry Ognall, QC and Mr Andrew Hodge (Senior Assistant Crown Prosecutor, Hong Kong) for the Crown.

SIR ROBIN COOKE said that the appellants were tried jointly on an indictment containing two counts, namely murder contrary to common law, and wounding with intent contrary to section 17 (2) of the Offences against the Person Ordinance.

The jury unanimously found them guilty on both counts, and sentenced them to death for the murder and to five years imprisonment for the wounding with intent.

The case for the prosecution depended on the evidence of the deceased's wife Madame Lam. She was a prostitute carrying on her trade with her husband's consent in a flat.

She testified that during the afternoon of May 31, 1980, she went to answer her doorbell and her husband as usual withdrew into the kitchen. She saw only Tse and assuming that he was a client she opened the door to let him in, but the other two appellants then rushed round a corner and the three forced their way into the flat.

They all drew knives. She was ordered to kneel down and not make a sound. Her husband appeared at the kitchen door and Chan and Wong then forced him back into the kitchen while Tse guarded her. She heard one of the others say "Stab him down" and a scream from her husband.

Shortly afterwards they left and as they went she was stabbed across the back. She found her husband dying and he had been stabbed several times. Three knives were left behind.

their purpose had been to collect a debt owed by the deceased to Tse. Chan and Wong admitted taking a knife and knowing that the others had knives. Tse did not admit having himself taken a knife and he denied knowing that his friends were armed with knives.

All three stated that as soon as they entered the deceased had attacked them with a chopper or knife. Only Wong admitted to using violence and he stated that he stabbed the deceased in self-defence.

In the common law of England, which for all purposes material to the case applied in Hong Kong, it was now settled by the decision of the House of Lords in *R v Cunningham* (1982) AC 566 that killing with the intention of inflicting on the victim grievous bodily harm, namely really serious bodily harm, was murder.

The evidence of the deceased's wife, if accepted by the jury, was clearly sufficient when coupled with the circumstantial evidence (in particular the blood-stained knives) to show that Chan and Wong had joined in an attack on the deceased with at least the intention of inflicting grievous bodily harm.

In the circumstances one way in which the Crown case at the trial was put against all three appellants, and on both counts, was that crimes of the type charged must have been contemplated by them as possible occurrences in the course of their joint venture.

The judge directed the jury that an accused was guilty on both counts if proved to have had in contemplation that a knife might be used on the occasion by one of his co-adventurers with the intention of inflicting serious bodily injury.

The appeal involved an attack on the summing up, in relation to both counts. It was submitted for the appellants that it was not enough if an appellant foresaw death or grievous bodily harm as a possible consequence of the joint enterprise, and that the jury ought to have been directed that it had to be proved that he foresaw that one of those consequences would probably result.

The case depended on the principle whereby a secondary party was criminally liable for acts by the primary offender of a type which the former foresaw but did not necessarily intend. The principle turned on contemplation or authorization, which might be express but was more usually implied. It met the case of a crime foresaw as a possible incident of the common unlawful enterprise. The criminal culpability lay in participating in the venture with that foresight.

In *R v Anderson & R v Morris* (1966) 2 QB 110, 118-119 Lord Parker, Lord Chief Justice, said that where two persons embarked on a joint enterprise each was liable for the acts done in pursuance of that joint enterprise, but if one went beyond what had been tacitly agreed as part of the common enterprise his co-adventurer was not liable for the consequences of that unauthorized

act, and it was for the jury to decide whether what was done was part of the joint enterprise or went beyond it and was an act unauthorized by that joint enterprise.

In agreement with the courts in Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand, their Lordships regarded as wholly unacceptable any argument that would propose, as any part of the criteria of the guilt of an accomplice, whether on considering in advance the possibility of a crime of the kind in the event actually committed by his co-adventurers he thought that it was more than an even risk.

Public policy required that where a man lent himself to a criminal enterprise knowing that potentially murderous weapons were to be carried, and in the event they were in fact used by his partner with an intent sufficient for murder, he should not escape the consequences by reliance upon a nuance of prior assessment, only too likely to have been optimistic.

On the other hand, if it was not even contemplated by the particular accused that serious bodily harm would be intentionally inflicted, he was not a party to murder: see *Darby v DPP* (1954) AC 378, 401. The test of *mens rea* there was subjective.

It was, then, the individual accused in fact contemplated that matured. As in other cases where the state of a person's mind had to be ascertained, that might be inferred from his conduct and any other evidence throwing light on what he foresaw at the material time.

The prosecution had to prove the necessary contemplation beyond reasonable doubt. If at the end of the day the jury concluded that there was a reasonable possibility that the accused did not even contemplate the risk, he was not guilty of murder or wounding with intent to cause serious bodily harm.

In some cases in this field it was enough to direct the jury by adapting to the circumstances the simple formula common in a number of jurisdictions.

For instance, did the particular accused contemplate that in carrying out a common unlawful purpose one of his partners in the enterprise might use a knife or a loaded gun with the intention of causing really serious bodily harm? The present was such a case.

It was not necessary for the trial judge to say more on the subject than he did. He drew the jury's attention fully to the answers to statements of each accused.

He emphasized that if the jury were to conclude that it was reasonably possible that an accused had an intention less than the infliction of serious bodily injury on any occupant of the flat, or that he did not foresee that one of his colleagues was going to inflict injury of a serious bodily nature, then that accused did not have the necessary intent or foresight of consequences for murder.

He told them that if she thought that the knives would be used to do no more than frighten the occupants, then he would be guilty not of murder but of manslaughter.

The judge made it plain that it was for the jury to decide whether they accepted Madame Lam's evidence. Once they accepted her evidence that all three drew knives as soon as they forced their way in, there was no evidential foundation for an argument that if Tse foresaw the use of knives by the other two, it was only as a risk so remote that he disregarded it. No more elaborate direction was called for on the evidence in these cases.

Where there was an evidential foundation for a remoteness issue, it might be necessary for the judge to give the jury more help. Although a risk of a killing or serious bodily harm had crossed the mind of a party to an unlawful enterprise, it was right to allow for a class of case in which the risk was so remote as not to make that party guilty of a murder or intentional causing of grievous bodily harm committed by a co-adventurer in the circumstances that in the event confronted the latter.

But if the party accused knew that, lethal weapons, such as a knife or loaded gun, were to be carried on a criminal expedition, the defence should succeed only very rarely.

In cases where an issue of remoteness did arise it was for the jury or other tribunal of fact to decide whether the risk was sufficient to make the accused guilty of a crime committed by the party to the crime committed by the principal.

Various formulae had been suggested including a substantial risk, a real risk, a risk that something might well happen. No one formula was exclusively preferable, and it might be advantageous in a summing up to use more than one.

What had to be brought home to the jury was that occasionally a risk might have occurred to an accused's mind - fleetingly or even causing him some deliberation - but may genuinely have been dismissed by him as altogether negligible.

If they thought there was a reasonable possibility that the case was in that class, taking the risk should not make that accused a party to such a crime of intention as murder or wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

The judge was entitled to warn the jury to be cautious before reaching that conclusion, but the law could do no more by way of definition, and it could only be for the jury to determine any issue of that kind on the facts of the particular case.

The present case not being of that class, their Lordships recommended that the appeals should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Coward Chance, Charles Russell & Co.

Carreras Rothmans Ltd v Freeman Matthews Treasure Ltd and Another
Before Mr Justice Peter Gibson
[Judgment delivered May 25]

A special account set up by a creditor with moneys provided by a debtor for the payment of third parties created a trust similar to that in *Barclays Bank Ltd v Quistclose Investments Ltd* (1970) AC 567.

That trust did not amount to an attempt to contract out of section 302 of the Companies Act 1948 which provided for *pari passu* distribution to unsecured creditors of an insolvent company in voluntary liquidation. Nor did it constitute a charge by the creditor on its book debts in favour of third party creditors which would be void for non-registration under section 95 of the 1948 Act.

Nevertheless, the debtor/creditor relationship subsisted alongside the trust, and such moneys as were payable by the debtor to the creditor but had not at the date of the creditor's liquidation actually been paid thereby constituting the trust, remained payable.

Mr Justice Peter Gibson so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division granting *Carreras Rothmans Ltd* (CR) a declaration that moneys held in a special account were held by Freeman Matthews Treasure Ltd (FMT) on trust to meet the debts of third parties and granting FMT on its counterclaim an order for the payment by CR to FMT of £780,000.

Mr Peter Millett, QC and Mr John Higham for Carreras Rothmans; Mr Robin Potts, QC and Mr John Vallat for Freeman Matthews Treasure.

MR JUSTICE PETER GIBSON said that CR, the manufacturer of several well-known brands of cigarette and pipe tobacco, employed FMT as its advertising agency to carry out the creation and placement of advertisements in the media.

CR originally paid FMT not only a fee for the services it performed but also a sum equal to all expenditure incurred by FMT on the placement work, such payment being limited to debts incurred by third parties, that is, newspapers and periodicals in whose publications CR's advertisements appeared, and production agencies.

When it became clear that FMT was in financial difficulties, CR came up with a scheme to protect the third parties. It was agreed that payments made to FMT for purely onwards transmission to the media and production agencies would be paid to a special account opened by FMT at its own bank and to be used for that purpose only, and that CR would receive written confirmation from the bank that it was aware of the conditions and purpose of the account.

The account was duly opened and CR made payments in for May and June but not for July. On August 3, 1983 FMT went into creditors' voluntary winding up and the moneys in the special account were frozen at the instigation of the liquidator before any cheque drawn on that account had been cleared.

Debts to third parties were incurred by FMT as principal and not as agent of CR. Nevertheless, under pressure from the newspapers and production agencies, and unwilling to jeopardize its advertising campaign, CR paid FMT's debts. Such payments were made against assignments by third parties to CR whereby CR could stand in their shoes so far as any claim could be made against the moneys in the special account or to prove in the liquidation.

By its statement of claim CR claimed that the sum in the special account was held by FMT for CR upon trust for the sole purpose of applying the same in meeting the debts owed to third parties and in default of that purpose being carried into effect upon a resulting trust to repay the same to CR.

In their defence, FMT and the liquidator denied that the moneys in the special account were held in trust *inter alia* because the agreement was contrary to public policy being entered into to avoid the provisions of section 302 of the Companies Act 1948 (providing for *pari passu* distribution to unsecured creditors of an insolvent company in voluntary liquidation) and because the agreement constituted an unregistered charge on book debts and was void under section 95 of that Act.

FMT and the liquidator counter-claimed that if CR was entitled to repayment of the moneys in the account, then FMT was entitled to £780,000 for services it had provided in July which included amounts payable by CR in respect of the third-party debts for that month.

His Lordship, following *Barclays Bank Ltd v Quistclose Investments Ltd* held that a trust had indeed been created. The moneys payable by CR were to be paid not to FMT beneficially but so that FMT was never free to deal as it pleased with them.

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The account was intended to be little more than a conduit pipe, but the intention was plain that while in the conduit pipe the moneys should be protected. It was thus clearly intended that the moneys once paid would never become the property of FMT.

Mr Potts had argued that the third-party creditors had no enforceable rights and that where the beneficiaries under a primary trust had no enforceable rights, no trust was created.

But in none of the *Quistclose* line of reported cases, had any consideration been given to the question whether the person intended to benefit from the carrying out of the specific purpose which created the trust had enforceable rights. Thus the existence of enforceable rights in

such persons had not been treated as crucial to the existence of a trust. Furthermore, in *In re Northern Developments (Holdings) Ltd*, an unreported decision on October 6, 1978 of Sir Robert Megarry, Vice Chancellor, it was held that the persons intended to benefit from the carrying out of the primary trust did have enforceable rights.

Accordingly a trust had been created. That trust was completely constituted by the payment of moneys into the special account and CR as the provider of the moneys had an equitable right to an order for the carrying out by FMT of the trust.

Mr Potts's submission that the agreement was an agreement to contract out of section 302 of the Companies Act 1948 and as such was contrary to public policy on the principles of *British Eagle v. Air France* (1975) 1 WLR 758 failed.

The principle his Lordship extracted from that case was that where the effect of a contract was that an asset which was actually owned by the company at the commencement of its liquidation would be dealt with in a way other than that which was actually intended, then to that extent the contract as a matter of public policy was avoided, whether or not the contract was entered into for consideration and for bona fide commercial reasons and whether or not the contractual provision affecting that asset was expressed to take effect only on insolvency.

When that principle was sought to be applied to the facts of the present case, it was clear that the moneys in the special account were not assets of FMT at the date of liquidation. The book debt which had been its asset was discharged when the moneys were paid into the special account. Accordingly the principle had no application to those moneys and the defence failed.

Mr Potts further submitted that the agreement constituted a charge by FMT on its book debts, being a charge on moneys due or to become due to FMT from CR, and that the charge was in favour of the third-party creditors, but was not

registered so void under section 95 of the Companies Act 1948. His Lordship said that as "charge" was not defined for the purpose of section 95 it must bear its ordinary meaning. He did not see how the rights of the third-party creditors to enforce the primary trust relating as it did to the moneys in the special account could be said to amount to a charge on any book debt of FMT.

The book debt of FMT owed to it by CR was discharged on payment of the moneys into the account and only on such payment did the rights of the third parties arise. Their rights to enforce against FMT as trustee the carrying out of the primary trust were wholly different from the rights of a charge.

Further, even if the rights of the third parties were charges, and the security were avoided, that would not prevent CR from exercising its equitable right to enforce the primary trust.

Mr Potts then submitted that notwithstanding the agreement, the debtor/creditor relationship subsisted between CR and FMT, the agreement merely provided for the discharge of the debt owed to FMT in a particular manner. In that he was successful.

In his Lordship's judgment FMT was owed a debt by CR which it had not discharged at the commencement of the liquidation (that was an asset of FMT and to the extent that the agreement purported to provide for the appropriation of that asset to the third-party creditors, it was avoided as contrary to public policy on *Bonhôte* principles).

The agreement did not discharge or replace FMT's book debt which remained an asset of FMT until that debt was discharged by payment by CR into the special account. That did not occur in respect of the July debt and accordingly the agreement was ineffective in purporting to appropriate to the third parties any of those moneys which CR might not pay FMT to discharge its debt. Therefore CR's claim to set-off £780,000 was payable by CR to FMT.

Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines, Fielder Le Riche.

Appeals against sentence

Regina v Dawson (Kenneth)

Only in a case of a particular and cogent ground of appeal against sentence was an application to be made to the trial judge for a certificate for leave to appeal against sentence and only in such a case was it to be granted by the judge. Lord Justice O'Connor stated on June 26 dismissing an appeal against sentence made on standard grounds of appeal.

His Lordship, sitting with Sir John Thompson, drew emphasis attention to *Pratt v Attorney General (Crown Court: Bail Pending Appeal)* (The Times, November 12, 1983) 1

WLR 1292 and stated that, unfortunately for the appellant, Kenneth Dawson, aged 35, who had been released on bail after serving a sentence of 18 months for burglary, he would now have to return to prison to serve the balance of the nine months' sentence passed at Durham Crown Court (Judge Wrightson) on pleas of guilty to counts charging obtaining property by deception and handling stolen goods.

It was to be remembered that if an application to the trial judge was refused or in case of standard grounds an application for leave to appeal could be made to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division).

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Time for Mr Tebbit to stop the Fraser battle

Activity flared in House of Fraser shares yesterday, driving the price up 14p to 244p. Today the board meets in Glasgow; that fact and yesterday's buying are more than coincidental. Their real relationship is something for the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Norman Tebbit, to ponder as he weighs whether or not to intervene in the current battle in the long war between Mr Tiny Rowland and Lord Lorrho and Professor Roland Smith and the majority of the Fraser board.

Mr Tebbit, to his credit, has already ordered another Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry into the implications of Lorrho's taking control of House of Fraser (and with it, ownership of Harrods). Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of Fair Trading, to his credit, has advised the minister that this inquiry would be unbalanced and prejudicial if Lorrho succeeded in changing the composition of the Fraser board by removing professor Smith and Mr Ernest Sharp and doubling or even tripling the number of Lorrho sympathisers - at present two out of 14.

Mr Rowland, however, has shown no willingness to be bound by the status quo until the commission has reported its findings. It is therefore up to Mr Tebbit, not formally thought of as a man to vacillate before doing what is manifestly right and in the public interest, to order Lorrho not to do anything that would change the circumstances under investigation.

Should he have needed his resolve stiffening, the Scottish judges did just that on Friday when they blocked Dr Ashraf Marwan, Mr Rowland's Egyptian associate, from adding another two million Fraser shares to the 2.6 per cent of the equity he already holds. Mr Tebbit may just be staying his hand until he has seen the findings, surely now imminent, of Mr Joe Griffiths' official investigation into the nature of overseas buying of Fraser shares.

Two sets of resolutions, prepared for Fraser's annual meeting postponed from today, are still on the table. The first seeks to increase the maximum size of the board from 18 to 25 and to promote Lorrho nominees to almost half of them. These resolutions led to the Monopolies Commission reference. A second set of resolutions tabling four names for the Fraser board was subsequently submitted.

Mr Rowland has made no secret of his wish for two heads on a plate: Professor Smith's and Mr Sharp's. They are chiefly responsible for thwarting Mr Rowland's Fraser-Harrods ambitions. Furthermore Lorrho undoubtedly now has the voting muscle to remove them both from the board.

Fraser's board (including the two Lorrho representatives) meets today to declare the final dividend as a second interim enabling it to be paid on time, despite the postponement of the annual general meeting.

The last time there was active share buying immediately preceding a board meeting was in 1982 when Lorrho gave formal notice at the meeting that it wanted an extraordinary shareholders meeting to consider the Harrods demerger. A similar manoeuvre is likely now. Resolutions for the agenda would probably call for the removal of professor Smith and Mr Sharp for their failure to implement the Harrods demerger plan.

In that event Mr Tebbit would surely act. There is a great deal at stake in this issue, political as well as commercial.

Poor compromise by exhausted accountants

The Accounting Standards Committee yesterday unveiled its exposure draft detailing the way in which companies should account for the effects of changing prices on their financial results. With a sigh of relief, Mr Ian Davison, who steps down as ASC chairman next month, said that this would be the final word in a debate which has occupied the accountancy profession for more than 10 years.

Mr Davison's pronouncement is deeply worrying. First, it assumes that the comments which will be made on the exposure draft over the next six months will not warrant any substantial amendment to the new accounting rules. Secondly, his underlying reason for calling time is unconvincing.

"The ASC has approved the exposure draft unanimously and the profession is exhausted," said Mr Davison. "The subject has been debated too much and too long."

Exhausted the accountancy profession may well be but it is hardly a satisfactory criterion for condemning every British public company, except value-based companies and wholly owned subsidiaries, to compliance with an accounting standard.

The new rules represent little more than a tinkering with the principles of SSAP 16, the present cost accounting standard, which has already been rejected by preparers, auditors and users of accounts as conceptually unsound and irrelevant in practice. Companies will still have to produce almost identical calculations to those required by SSAP 16 but the information will now be disclosed as a note rather than a separate set of accounts.

There will be little by way of cost savings to company in the new rules and they might be more expensive since the note to the accounts will be the subject of a full audit. Failure to comply with the standard will result in a qualified audit report.

It is widely accepted that companies need to take account of the impact of inflation on their results and report this to shareholders. The ASC's present solution offers little new thinking on the technical approach to the problem and it smacks of a shabby compromise designed to end the political fighting within the profession and cover its embarrassing failure to tackle the question effectively.

Playing fair at Euro Ferries

The directors of European Ferries might like to consider one further concession to small shareholders as they put the finishing touches today to the revised circular on the scheme for limiting the company's famous shareholder perk - discounts of up to 50 per cent on Townsend-Thoresen ferries.

Under the scheme as it stands, the directors have discretion to abolish the fares concession after 15 years. There would surely be no harm in setting the concessionary rights of the new preference shares in concrete by removing this power.

Rather than abandon it altogether - it has already cost nearly £1m to put before shareholders - the directors decided to make substantial modifications. The preference shares carrying the entitlement to the cheap fares concession will now have votes.

If nothing else, the European Ferries experience with this controversial scheme is a lesson in how difficult it is to be fair to all.

£800m electronics expansion will create 5,000 jobs

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Standard Telephones and Cables of Britain and its former parent, ITT of the United States, yesterday unveiled five-year investment plans for the United Kingdom totalling more than £800m, mostly in high technology, and the creation of about 5,000 jobs.

The investment is being created in a wide range of the two companies' plants, offices and research establishments, from Greenwich in London to Northern Ireland. STC, which is still 35 per cent owned by ITT, is to spend £600m over four years and employ an additional 3,000 people, while ITT plans to invest £196m over five years and create 2,300 jobs.

The ITT investment is part of a \$4.8 billion (£3.3 billion) European capital spending programme, mostly in the corporation's telecommunications activities. Significant expansion projects are planned in West Germany and Belgium. A key part of the STC programme is expansion of its Northern Ireland operations, which specialise in high speed transmission equipment like lasers and optic fibres and where 400-500 jobs will be created.

Sir Kenneth Corfield, the STC chairman who is also senior officer of ITT in the United Kingdom said yesterday that the Ulster plant would produce the ITT System 12 digital public telephone exchange, developed at a cost of \$875m which, he claimed, was way ahead of the international competition. It is bidding for orders from British Telecom.

The biggest single recipient of new jobs - about 1,000 - will be STC's operation in Harlow Essex, which produces electronic components. A further 200 will be created at the Footscray works in Kent, which makes advanced semiconductor chips, and another 100 at the Greenwich defence establishment.

ITT's expansion was announced at the same time by Mr Daniel Weadock, president of ITT Europe. He said it was strong evidence of the corporation's confidence in Britain's economy. "Britain remains a country with plenty of opportunities for business growth," ITT, among the world's largest diversified multinationals, has 24 operating companies in the United Kingdom including the Sheraton hotel chain. The investment plan includes two new hotels in London's Belgrave and in Edinburgh, in addition to the



Daniel Weadock, confidence in the British economy

existing hotels in Knightsbridge and two at Heathrow Airport, and an increase in Sheraton's workforce from 1,000 to 1,700.

The bulk of the investment - £145m - will be on development and engineering at the ITT Engineering Support Centre in Harlow where 60 new jobs will bring total employment to 330. The centre's projects include computer-aided design systems and speech synthesis and voice recognition systems.

ITT's Abbey Life subsidiary, the sixth largest life assurance company in the United Kingdom is to spend £19m over the five years on research and development, mostly on computers. Abbey which has 1 million policyholders plans a 25 per cent a year expansion in turnover. The programme includes 900 new jobs.

A further 235 jobs will be created in ITT's industrial technology business around the country.

Mr Weadock said it was hoped that ITT's United Kingdom turnover would rise from the present £600m to £1 billion after five years.

Ansbacher hit by loan provision

By Our Banking Correspondent

A £1.5m provision against a loan to an international shipowner has sharply reduced profits at Henry Ansbacher and the merchant banking group is cutting its final dividend as a result.

After transfers to hidden reserves, disclosed profits are down from £2.22m to £273,000 before tax in the year to March 31. The final dividend has been trimmed from 3.5p to 2p although Ansbacher says profits are improving and if the trend is maintained it plans to restore the total payout with a 1.5p interim dividend.

The group also announced yesterday that it is paying \$15m (£11m) to buy the small New York investment bank Laidlaw, Adams & Peck which will be merged with Ansbacher's American, mergers and acquisitions operation. The move is the latest step in the group's American expansion.

Laidlaw made after tax profits of £1.2m in the year to April 27 and Ansbacher will pay \$5m for the firm immediately and the rest over five years. The main thrust of the merged firm will be in corporate advice and mergers.

Mr David Leroy-Lewis, chairman of Ansbacher said there were no present plans to buy a London stockbroker.

Ansbacher still hopes to recover the £1.5m shipping loan, and the group said yesterday that "the probability of recovery of the debt has not changed. However, it had hoped to have resolved the matter by now and has decided to make a provision because of the continuing uncertainty."

At the operating level, the merchant bank raised profits from \$829,000 to £1.27m last financial year, although both insurance broking and ship-broking recorded lower profits because of the state of the shipping market. However Mr Leroy-Lewis said there were signs of improvement in the shipping market.

Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian banking group, and its major shareholder Pargesa now hold 29.77 per cent of Ansbacher.

Pound slumps below \$1.35 to record low

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The pound slid to a record low against the dollar yesterday. It was helped on its way by the third monthly trade deficit in a row, even though May's figures were less disastrous than the previous month's, and by a large commercial selling order during the afternoon.

The Bank of England's public pronouncement on Tuesday that it saw no domestic reason for raising interest rates seemed some support from sterling's exchange rate against the dollar, which was again propped up by the prospect of higher American interest rates.

In a volatile day on the foreign exchanges, sterling dropped down to \$1.3445 before clambering off the bottom to close in London at \$1.3475, a fall of 60 points in the day. Dealers said the pound was also looking shaky against continental currencies, although it gained a little help from reports of the latest flare-ups in the Gulf war. Sterling ended 0.2 down on its trade-weighted index at 78.8.

The pound's trade-weighted index is now more than four points below the average for 1983-the level assumed by the Treasury in its post-Budget forecast for 1984.

The pound lost another half a penny against the Deutsche Mark yesterday, ending at DM7.77. The dollar closed up 1.35 pence at DM2.82 in London, although it seemed to be weakening a little in early trading in New York.

Britain's trade deficit declined to £319m last month, from April's record deficit of £338m. The surplus on "invisibles", such as services, is estimated to have remained unchanged at £250m, so the deficit on the full current account decreased from £588m to £69m. This reduces Britain's current account surplus for the year so far to only £182m for five months, compared with a Treasury forecast of £2 billion for the full 12 months.

Looking at three-monthly trends, the trade balance has swung from a surplus of £526m in December-February to a deficit of £1,383m in March-May. The surplus on oil trade fell by £800m, of which official sources attributed about one third to the effect of the coal strike. Total fuel have fallen by 8 1/2 per cent in volume terms since December-February and March-May, the three months of the miners' strike, while fuel imports have risen 44 per cent.

Total export volume was 2 per cent lower in March-May than in the preceding three months. Even excluding oil, there has been a clear flattening out in the trend, which was rising strongly last year.

Imports, however, are still rising by 7 per cent between the last two three-month periods.

Waddington tops £3m forecast

By Alison Eadie

John Waddington's results to the end of March show the company is in excellent shape to defend itself against a renewed bid from Mr Robert Maxwell of BPC, who owns 25.3 per cent of the shares. He could try again when rules permit in September.

Waddington beat its own profit forecast of £3m, made during last summer's bid battle, to produce £3.37m pre-tax against £163,000. Despite a one-for-five rights issue at 375p a share, the shares rose 5p to a new high at 483p.

BPC shares have also risen and the 13-BPC-for-5-Waddington share offer of last year would still put a small premium on Waddington shares.

Mr Maxwell is expected to take up his rights rather than allow his stake to be diluted to just over 21 per cent. But Waddington is also reasonably confident that other shareholders will take up their rights, depriving Mr Maxwell of the opportunity of mopping up more.

Mr Maxwell announced the formation of a new company in the US, Computecolor International, a joint venture between BPC and Providence Grange of Rhode Island. The company will offer a comprehensive electronic pre-press service to the American printing industry.

Dee share ban likely

Speculation was increasing last night that a Parliamentary order would be made to prevent the Dee Corporation buying any further shares in Booker Mc Connell. Dee's £230m bid for Bookers has been referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Under normal circumstances, each side would promise to do nothing to increase its influence over the other. Instead, Dee has gone ahead and bought a further 5 per cent of Bookers.

Talks continued for the second day yesterday and it looked increasingly as though an order would be necessary to restrain Dee from buying further shares when it is allowed to do so tomorrow.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1038.3 up 14.0 (high: 1038.7; low: 1024.3)
FT Index: 816.2 up 12.3
FT 100 Index: 78.43
FT All Shares Index: 18.465
Dataseq USM Leaders Index: 101.39 down 0.52
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest): 1125.22 up 2.43
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,311.01 up 65.93
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 924.97 down 2.95
Amsterdam: 154.7 up 0.7
Sydney: AO Index 650.4 down 6.0
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 1001.8 up 6.5

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE	
Sterling	\$1.3475 down 60pts
Index	78.8 down 0.2
DM	3.77 down 0.0050
FF	161.1 unchanged
Yen	320.75 unchanged
Dollar	Index 134.1 up 0.2
DM	2.8000 up 0.0135
NEW YORK LATEST	
Sterling	\$1.3500
Dollar	DM 2.7920
INTERNATIONAL	
ECU	£0.581868
SDR	£0.761842

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:	
Bank base rate	9 1/4%
Finance houses base rate	9 1/4%
Discount market loans week	10 1/4 - 8 1/4%
3 month Interbank	9 1/4% - 9 1/4%
Euro-currency rates:	
3 month dollar	11 1/4% - 11 1/4%
3 month DM	5 1/4% - 5 1/4%
3 month FF	12 1/4% - 12 1/4%
US rates:	
Bank prime rate	13.00
Fed funds 10%	
Treasury long bond	98 1/2 - 98 3/4
ECGD Fixed Rate Starling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1983 inclusive:	9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):	am \$370.30 pm \$369.325
close \$369 - 369.50 (£273.75 - 274.25)	
New York (latest):	\$369.75
Krugers (per coin):	\$380.381.50 (£282.283)
Sovereigns (new):	\$86.50 - 87.50 (£64.23-65)
*Excludes VAT	

NEWS IN BRIEF

US bank trader dismissed

Bear Stearns, the US investment bank, has sacked Mr Peter Buer, one of its London Eurobond traders after an internal audit this month.

Bear Stearns said it had suffered a loss of "less than" \$3.5m which is not material to the company. The loss will be covered by a Fidelity bond.

● TRIDENT Television "A" shares climbed 6p on the stock market yesterday to 141p after the Department of Trade and Industry announced that it had withdrawn a request for undertakings from Pleasurama not to bid for the company.

● FERRANTI, the computers and electronics group, has increased pretax profits for the year to March 31, from £31.5m to £38.8m. Turnover also increased to £451.7m from £372.2m. A final dividend of 4.4p makes 6.6p for the year against 5.5p last time.

Tempus, page 19

● Rascal pretax profits for the year to March 31, totalled £119.2m (£117.9m). The dividend goes up from 11.01 per cent to 11.56 per cent.

Tempus, page 19

● Pretax profits at Charter Consolidated for the year to March 31, fell from £45.9m to £37m. The dividend remains unchanged at 11p a share.

Tempus, page 19

● During 1983 1.87 per cent of the world's 3,100 large tankers were involved in incidents which resulted in serious damage, slightly higher than the 1982 figure of 1.84 per cent.

Brazil anger at prime rise burden

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

The Brazilian Government has issued a protest note about the latest rise in the US prime rate of one half a percentage point, which will add \$400m (£296.3m) to Brazil's interest payments in a full year. With three other rises this year, its interest bill will now be \$2.4bn more than anticipated, and will reach almost \$11bn.

There was indignation in Brasilia at the news of the prime rate rise, which neutralises all Brazil's efforts in increasing exports, according to a foreign ministry spokesman.

In the protest note, the foreign ministry said that it profoundly regretted the increase in the prime rate. "It will further aggravate the position of the underprivileged countries, weighed down by the heavy onus of the world recession, which has neutralised all the tremendous efforts being made to readjust economies, and get trade into balance. We hope that the US Government, and the US banks, will take steps to rectify the situation, and avoid a repetition."

Changes will pay for themselves says chief

Barclays banks on merger

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Barclays Bank group is in the throes of its biggest internal shake-up for years with the merger of its domestic and international operations. Barclays Bank plc and Barclays Bank International. It received Royal Assent for the Bill, which paves the way for the merger, late on Tuesday.

The only outwardly visible sign of the merger, which takes effect at the beginning of next year, will be the disappearance of the BBI name from all the international branches. But internally, the changes underway are profound and will, Barclays expects, much improve the service to big corporate and multinational customers.

Mr Peter Leslie, who has spent much of the last nine months working on the merger, and becomes the first chairman of the combined group next year, said: "We have really operated as two banks. There are many aspects where our customers are inconvenienced by the methods we follow."

Barclays is keenly aware that the split between domestic and international has sometimes prevented it from giving as good a service to the big corporate clients as the likes of National Westminster. Customers have to go to different parts of the group for different services and the split has also meant expensive duplication of often incompatible computer and accounting systems.

Mr Leslie said: "If you at the corporate market, more and more the products one wants are in fact worldwide Barclays products."

The increasing importance of communications and technology in providing banking services has been another important reason behind the merger. "You need to have a very strong central coordination to establish a really modern communications network around the world."

Mr Leslie also sees benefit arising in the field of personal banking services as a result of the merger. It will be easier to provide foreign currency accounts to customers and a unified communications system will simplify moves to global money transmissions and international use of plastic cards.

The costs of the merger, which involve considerable internal upheavals, are not disclosed but are not significant, Mr Leslie says. "We reckon that whatever the costs are involved are going to be self-financing within one or two years."

The British Land Company Plc

Abridged results - year ended 31 March 1984

	£m	
Gross Assets	474	(377)
Net Worth (per share 235p (206p))	245	(214)
Profits pre-tax	9.02	(7.71)
after tax	8.44	(6.95)
Total Dividends	8%	(5%)

Gross assets increased by £97 million (26%) ... Net worth increased by £31 million (14%) at 235p per share... after tax profits increased by £1.49 million (21%) at 8.1p per share... Total dividend increased by 60%.

Highlights of the Chairman's Statement

"The past year provided opportunities for a major expansion of activities."

"The higher dividend and net interest charges on indebtedness are fully covered by the Group's rental and investment income. Revenue from other activities usefully adds to the Group's ability to undertake new ventures and developments."

"The hub of our property portfolio remains well located freeholds in the United Kingdom and this has been considerably enhanced in the past year."

"Demand for office space in the City suggests that the Group's major investments in large multi-tenanted buildings there are well placed to benefit."

"The industrial and other activities provide an ancillary flow of income, with good prospects and with a high return on capital employed."

"British Land of America... announced a major turn around after acquisition with a net gain in the nine months to 31st March 1984. We intend to make

this vehicle the cornerstone of our American expansion."

"The Group has entered into new ventures which expand the scope of its operations." "Guildhall Investment Management... specialises in the management of funds." "Guildhall Currency Management... offers a specialised service of controlled risk currency hedging." "Comfort Hotels... to construct a chain of new hotels."

"In February 1984 the Group issued Swiss Franc 125 million public bonds and, with the proceeds of this loan hedged against currency loss, has in excess of £100 million of long term committed sources of finance and cash to permit it to take full advantage of opportunities."

"...encouraging to be able to look forward with relative optimism to the immediate prospects for the property market."

"The stepping up of the Group's redevelopment activity... appears to have been aptly timed."

"Your company owns existing properties and investments with an assured stream of income which is itself adequate to sustain the company and a progressive dividend policy for shareholders. We look to new deals to augment growth in the years ahead."

For a copy of British Land's Report & Accounts and Corporate Brochure please apply to the Company Secretary, at The British Land Company Plc.



The British Land Company Plc
10 Cornhill Terrace, Regent's Park, London NW1 4QP
Telephone: 01-486 4486 Telex: 28411 Fax: 01-486 7373

Ambitious French rebuild commodity markets

WHITE SUGAR PRICE
FRANCS PER TONNE
Monthly average

CONTRACTS ON PARIS COMMODITY BOURSE

Year	Contracts (Monthly Average)	White Sugar Price (Francs per Tonne)
1979	141,578	~1000
1980	334,397	~3500
1981	263,950	~2500
1982	300,671	~1500
1983	386,892	~3000
1984	-	~1500

But France faces some formidable problems in trying to rebuild commodity trading. The first is the lack of domestic support. The determination of the authorities is not always matched by public support or even the views of traders.

N Bachelier points out that many farmers have not forgotten the great crash of 1936, let alone the worse debacle of 1974.

France's extensive and wealthy middle-class, moreover, has preferred property and Switzerland as havens for its savings. A fiscal regime which taxes profits from commodity speculation at the marginal rate and only allows profits to be offset against losses in the same commodity is unlikely to encourage the private speculation which brings liquidity to markets.

Tough exchange controls limit the scope further.

Nothing creates liquidity like liquidity. The present efforts are devoted to breaking this vicious circle. The fact remains, however, that volumes are very low, and the virtual absence of speculative liquidity is not a good omen. Cocoa and coffee are, in the end, sold for French francs, and dealing with West Africa and with the French franc zone.

Mr. Azopardi says: "I wouldn't be in these markets if I didn't believe they could grow. "At the same time, M. Bachelier recognizes the limits: "We shall never be the US. We shall never be Switzerland. Therefore, we

J. D. Eccles, Chairman

Walt Kleinwort Benson

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shortage of stock boosts shares

By Wayne Lintott

The stock market staged a broad-based, but mainly technical, rally yesterday, as institutions moved in to buy some leading industrial shares while there was a reported shortage of stock.

Some of the buying had been prompted by the Bank of England's statement to help keep domestic interest rates steady at 9.25 per cent but there was still nervousness as the dollar's strength continued to maintain pressure on the pound.

Government securities had a good start but a lack of confidence in the market's ability to sustain the rally caused prices to ease back. Long-dated stock gained 7 1/2 points at the start while the authorities were active in the market, and rumoured to have operated in some unusual areas, like the Treasury 13 1/2 per cent 2000/03. This may add up to maverick funding, or alternatively could represent switching to even out the jobbers' positions after delivery of the June contracts.

But it was then that confidence began to ebb. Weak US bond prices - hit by expectations of higher US interest rates - took some of the shine off in late trading, particularly as sterling began to wilt against other leading currencies as well as the dollar. Poor trade figures gave the bulls no help and by the close the 7 1/2 point gain in long had turned into 7 1/4 falls.

But equities shrugged off such gloomy thoughts and the FT 30-share index finished the day 12 1/2 higher at 816.2 while the FT SE 10 gained 14 points to close at 1,038.3.

Despite the not unexpected flop of the Enterprise Oil new issue of 212 million shares, oil had a buoyant day following the Iraqi strike at ships at Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal. That did much to wipe out the recent weakness of spot oil prices and BP and British, at 46 1/2 and 22 1/2 respectively, recouped the week's losses.

Among the day's features was a 28p rise in Anglo to 223p based on The Times disclosure yesterday that Anglo assets per share had been revalued to 57p, confirmed by the chairman at the annual meeting later.

British Aerospace remained an active stock at 375p, up 2p, despite GEC's statement that

analysts helped the broker C. E. Heath to firm 10p to 42 1/2p. House of Fraser attracted renewed speculative support at 242p, up 12p, on increasingly vague talk of an outside competitor to Loro, whose shares firmed 6p in sympathy to 139p.

Shares of the Rutland brewer G. Ruddle & Company jumped 3p to 178p as the group reported a 44 per cent rise in pretax profits for the year to March and a 21 per cent lift in the total net dividend.

On a turnover up 34 per cent to £10m, with an almost matching percentage gain in volume, great profits rose from £464,591 to just over £1m. The dividend, covered 1.6 times by retained earnings, is 4p against 3.3p last time.

Current trading is satisfactory and ahead of the high level achieved last year, but Mr Tony Ruddle, chairman, cautions that although trends continue to be encouraging the group could not sustain anything like last year's rate of growth.

Fielding, Newson-Smith rates Telecom a buy in the wake of the price collapse after the announcement that the computer graphics company may miss its £3.2m profit forecast. The Fielding electronics team believes there is enormous demand for products of Westward, the main subsidiary which accounts for about 90 per cent of sales.

The production problems at Westward - a delay in the supply of chips and delayed completion of a factory - means group profits are likely to be between £2.5m and £3m. The shares were unchanged at 306p.

Mr Leopold Muller and Mr Leslie Jackson, chairman and managing director of De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, are negotiating to buy back the Mirabelle Restaurant and Comptons Rooms from Greenall Whitley when the north western brewer's £44.5m bid goes through.

The shares were unchanged at 305p.

TEMPUS

Racal's fallen star sings a siren song

Racal, an erstwhile stock market darling could be up for sale. It had a grim story to tell yesterday, amplifying its January prophecy of doom.

The rundown of Opel surplus has curbed Middle Eastern delight in weapons systems, leading to demand problems for tactical radios. Losses in marine and energy electronics totalled nearly £3m. Development costs of cellular radio came to £2.5m, with worse to come this year.

Hence profits stood still at £119m. The group is now decisively ex-growth. A mere 5 per cent rise in the dividend, plus the 66m drop in interest payable, suggests that Racal is actually cash conscious and vulnerable to risk American rates.

Like every crashed market superstar, Racal is trumpeting its revamped charms. Profits this year should jump to more than £140m, with Data Communications hitting top gear, especially in the US. Cellular radio prospects are still just as rosy.

Intuitively the market believes that growth stocks, like Racal, never come back. That leaves the 15 multiple at 24p looking shaky, considering the 50 per cent premium over the market. Theoretically, electronics companies are contra cyclical, but Racal's exposure to the American business cycle, via Data Communications, distorts that argument.

With the British electronics market now splitting up into Plessey-Ferranti and GEC-British Aerospace groupings, outlined below, Racal could end up in the cold.

So does desire for a deal lie behind the trumpeting? Is Racal looking for a white knight? Possibly, but without something special to come, the shares look a sell. Now read on...

on the back of a reduction in advance corporation tax credits. Otherwise, it was the familiar story of steady growth across the board.

The electronics division disappointed and held its own only at the operating profit level due to the cost of setting up a factory which, in turn, will bring its own benefits in 1984/85. However, progress in the other main divisions was sufficient to increase pretax profits by more than 23 per cent to £38.8m.

With the prospects of rapid growth in the electronics division in computer systems, particularly on the civil side, and continued expansion of its defence work the future for Ferranti remains bright. It is now working from a solid base, which makes for steady rather than spectacular improvements.

Ferranti is still perhaps the safest investment in a sector which has its problems at the moment, and it certainly does not suffer from the uncertainties which underline Racal's prospects.

three years ago - raises deeper questions.

The difference between the overall results for the year to the end of March and the previous similar period can partly be attributed to Anderson Strathclyde. Sales of spare parts to the Coal Board declined as the NCB tried to cut its stocks. National Mine Service, the American company in which Anderson acquired 51 per cent as part of its defence against Charter, lost £2.9m. Anderson's trading profits more than halved to £5.1m.

Anderson's orders appear to be holding up well, but the miners' strike must cast a shadow over this year's performance. Charter's other mining and civil engineering interests - Shand, Berrill and South Croft - suffered an operating loss of £2.5m against profits last year of £4.2m. It is a reminder that a third of Charter's turnover of £61.4m, up £200m now that Anderson is inclined, comes from mining and related activities.

Another factor depressing the result was the doubling of interest payable to £15.6m, largely because of NMS and the cost of financing Anderson's stake. If it were not for the £12m realized from selling the RTZ holding, which helped to push the surplus on realizations up to £17.8m from £9.25m, the figures might have looked worse. As it was, earnings per share collapsed from 33.2p to 25.1p.

The company will be watching with interest the developments between GEC and British Aerospace, which could prompt a defensive link with Plessey. But even without this, the shares are a good core investment. At 634p unchanged on the day, the shares are a hold and must drop a few pence before becoming a buy.

Charter Consolidated

Is Charter Consolidated simply beset by bad luck, or is there something fundamentally wrong? Certainly, there are elements of the fall in pretax profits from £45.9m to £37m which cannot be blamed fairly on Charter itself. But the snail's progress towards reaching a respectable return on capital - a goal publicly announced

At last night's share price of 20 1/2p and with the dividend maintained at 7.25p the yield of 7.7 per cent is hardly a blue chip rating. Charter is now an investment holding and dealing company, with substantial industrial assets, some of which performed well last year. However, efficiently those companies are run, Charter must wait for demand. But if demand is poor at this stage in the cycle, what will the next recession bring?

COMMODITIES	
LONDON PRICES	
Coffee, Arabica, per 50 lb	240.00-245.00
Coffee, Robusta, per 50 lb	240.00-245.00
Cocoa, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Wheat, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Barley, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Oats, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Rice, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Sugar, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Tea, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Gold, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Silver, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Platinum, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Palladium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Rhodium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Iridium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Osmium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Seal, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Vanadium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Niobium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Titanium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Zirconium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Hafnium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Antimony, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Arsenic, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Bismuth, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Cadmium, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Mercury, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Lead, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Sn, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Cu, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Al, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Mg, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Zn, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Ni, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Co, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Fe, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Mn, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
P, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
S, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Cl, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
Br, per 100 lb	240.00-245.00
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TENNIS: THIRD DAY OF WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Two fine young contenders given the key of the door

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

There will be a 21-year-old qualifier in the last 16 of the men's singles at Wimbledon: either Paul Annacone, of New York, or Christo van Rensburg from Uitenhage, an area that has also produced such players as Linky Boshoff and Yvonne Vermaak and, in a wider sporting context, that distinguished South African centre-threequarter, Danie Gerber.

Annacone is a big, darkly good-looking chap who slotted into the place originally allocated to the injured seventh seed, Yannick Noah. Annacone has beaten Jonathan Smith of Britain and Mark Dickson of Florida; van Rensburg, another handsome man, has beaten Marco Ostoya, of Yugoslavia, and Matt Doyle of California. Each qualifier has lost only one set.

Dickson is a quiet, genial man, but takes so long about the business of serving (does he think the permitted 30 seconds interval is an obligation that has to be met in full?) that his departure from a tournament does no harm to its entertainment value.

Yesterday, Dickson wore the familiar yellow and white baseball cap that gives him something to fiddle with during the long, realistic pauses that precede scattered outbursts of violence. They were rather scattered to do him much good against Annacone, who achieved similar effects with less fuss and more accuracy.

This match was played on the row of relatively new courts sometimes known as "North Wimbledon". It is possible to spend a day out there almost totally divorced from the traditional Wimbledon scene. While Dickson was losing on court 16, Stuart Bale was losing to Tim Gullikson. But this was a good day for Britain. John Lloyd won, and so did Anne Hobbs and Julie Salmon. Miss Hobbs produced an admirable performance, notable for her agility and her volleying, against Mary Lou Piatek, whose backhand broke down briefly but crucially in the sixth game of the second set.

Miss Salmon, only 18, has reached the third round without conceding a set, in spite of the fact that Laura Araya and Beverley Mould are not the easiest of opponents. This is the first time since 1977 that seven British women have reached the second round.

Amanda Brown was beaten yesterday by the ninth seed, Wendy Turnbull, but a 6-3, 6-4 margin was no disgrace to the British teenager. Four British women were not in action: Jo Durie, Annabel Croft, Virginia Wade and Susan Barker. Stephen Shaw was also enjoying a day of contemplation before



Higher work rate: Martina Navratilova stretched by Amy Holton. Photo: Chris Cole

taking on the sixth seed, Andres Gomez.

The third day of Wimbledon was also the sunniest. The clouds were decorative rather than threatening. Moreover, there were seeded players in

action on 12 of the 17 courts (court 11 was taking a rest). Everything seemed set fair for a delightful day, but it quickly became evident that Wimbledon was no longer quite so much fun. The promenades were too congested to encourage itinerant spectators. The only way to survive in comfort was to stay in one place and hope that the entertainment justified it.

Martina Navratilova had a briefly interesting second set with Amy Holton, and Miss Navratilova's doubles partner, Pam Shriver, came within two points of defeat before beating Crist Fernandez, of Puerto Rico, by 3-6, 6-3, 9-7.

In the men's event, Johan Kriek had an awful time disposing of the highly promising Swede Stefan Edberg. Kriek

said later that he tired long before the end but that there signs that Edberg was tiring, too. "But you can never tell with these Swedes." That was true enough. The Swedish players are about as inscrutable as it is possible to get.

Ivan Lendl, the second seed, had a easy win over Derek Tarr, of South Africa. When Lendl was poised within one point of winning the second set, he was briefly delayed by birds having a domestic squabble in the foreground. Lendl waved his racket at them, then tossed a handful of seedcorn from his pocket, and finally waved them goodbye. There can have been few occasions in his career when Lendl has been tarred and feathered in the course of the same match.

Results from yesterday

Men's singles

Holder: J P McEnroe (US)

Second round

D T Visser (SA) to M D Doyle (Ir) 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

S Mestres (US) to M Schwaner (W) 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

I Lendl (C) to D Tarr (SA) 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

T R Gullikson (US) to S M Bale (US) 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

R Kriek (W) to S Zuharszky (Hun) 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

T E Gullikson (US) to L Stines (US) 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

C van Rensburg (SA) to M D Doyle (Ir) 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

T E Gullikson (US) to F Gonzalez (Per) 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

M Davis (US) to C J Weiss (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

P Arpaio (US) to M D Dickson (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

J S Connors (US) to S Simonson (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

S E Davis (US) to M Hyslop (W) 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

J C Kriek (SA) to S E Edberg (Swe) 4-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-7.

J Araya (US) to G Olegario (R) 7-5, 5-7, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4.

J J Leao (W) to T A Holladay (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

C J Leao (W) to T A Holladay (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

C J Leao (W) to T A Holladay (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

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Men's doubles

Holder: P Fleming and J P McEnroe (US)

First round

J G Alexander and J B Fitzgerald (Aus) to M J Bates and J M Hargreaves (GB) 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

C J Leao (W) to T A Holladay (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

C J Leao (W) to T A Holladay (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

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Connors finds stomach for fight

By Geoffrey Green

When Jimmy Connors beat the young Swede Stefan Edberg 6-2, 6-1, 6-3 on the Centre Court, one could scarcely call it a pageant of rich language nor even a vignette. Yet there were moments in the third set which got the gallery buzzing with life like a hive at springtime.

At that point Connors stood at love-40 on service and within a whisker of being 1-4 down. Suddenly the Swede unfurled his colours with some penetrating two-handed backhands down the line and a dipping top spin forehand passed to Borg.

Connors, serving and diving for volleys, granted even louder, which made one think of Lord Emsworth's favourite sow, the Empress of Blandings, grunting in her sty. The American for that spell clearly was off his feed, but put his digestion right in time to save that game and roll on to victory by taking the last four games with two breaks of service. That was the heart of the matter.

The odd fact was that not a single ace was unleashed by either man until the third set - a big relief from the usual heavy barrage of serve and swift volley. Simonson set the example then, as he went to 2-0, followed soon by four from Connors, the last to seal the match. This happily led to some dignified exchanges which suggested that the Swede may have been a little better something to say for himself.

His second service for one thing was largely meat and drink to Connors as he broke twice to take the last five games for the first set in spite of two doubles in the eighth game. The second set was an echo of the first as Connors put three more breaks into the margin of his effort.

But it was the concluding set that embellished the affair. Base-line barker saw each man use every inch of the canvas artistically. By then Connors was back on his feet, but he said his press interview later. "I shall hope to do better next time." He was certainly not on his usual high plateau.

Lloyd moves into the third round

By Rupert Morris

Hard work paid dividends yesterday for John Lloyd as he advanced to the third round of the men's singles with what his coach described as "his best tennis of the year". The last time he got so far at Wimbledon was in 1973 when he first played in the men's singles, and he was beaten in the third round by Vijay Amritraj, of India.

After so many disappointments here - not to mention recent personal disappointments - it was a great relief both for Lloyd and his devoted followers when he walked to the net on No 3 court to shake the hand of Greg Holmes, whom he had beaten by 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The dark-haired Californian, aged 20, reputedly the best American college player since McEnroe, soon showed the accuracy of his ground strokes - two fisted on both wings - and took the first set against a still tentative opponent.

From the second set onwards, however, Lloyd's grass-court experience was crucial. Gaining in rhythm and confidence, he moved the American around the court, serving and volleying with impressive speed.

By the fourth set the only question was whether Lloyd's concentration would waver. This time, it did not. His backhand, which has always been a joy to watch, supplied a steady quota of winners, and he produced the occasional exquisite top-spin lob.

Bob Brett, an Australian, who has been his coach since November, put his success down to concentration, hard work, and cutting out the flashy shots. Lloyd's next opponent will be Scott Davis, another highly-rated Californian.

Last night Mr Alan Mills, the tournament referee, said he would be seeing a video replay of Jimmy Connors's match yesterday, in which he was alleged to have abused court officials.

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Connors, serving and diving for volleys, granted even louder, which made one think of Lord Emsworth's favourite sow, the Empress of Blandings, grunting in her sty. The American for that spell clearly was off his feed, but put his digestion right in time to save that game and roll on to victory by taking the last four games with two breaks of service. That was the heart of the matter.

The odd fact was that not a single ace was unleashed by either man until the third set - a big relief from the usual heavy barrage of serve and swift volley. Simonson set the example then, as he went to 2-0, followed soon by four from Connors, the last to seal the match. This happily led to some dignified exchanges which suggested that the Swede may have been a little better something to say for himself.

His second service for one thing was largely meat and drink to Connors as he broke twice to take the last five games for the first set in spite of two doubles in the eighth game. The second set was an echo of the first as Connors put three more breaks into the margin of his effort.

But it was the concluding set that embellished the affair. Base-line barker saw each man use every inch of the canvas artistically. By then Connors was back on his feet, but he said his press interview later. "I shall hope to do better next time." He was certainly not on his usual high plateau.

The dark-haired Californian, aged 20, reputedly the best American college player since McEnroe, soon showed the accuracy of his ground strokes - two fisted on both wings - and took the first set against a still tentative opponent.

From the second set onwards, however, Lloyd's grass-court experience was crucial. Gaining in rhythm and confidence, he moved the American around the court, serving and volleying with impressive speed.

By the fourth set the only question was whether Lloyd's concentration would waver. This time, it did not. His backhand, which has always been a joy to watch, supplied a steady quota of winners, and he produced the occasional exquisite top-spin lob.

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Now 'Der Kaiser' is ready to succeed

From David Miller, Paris

Few outstanding World Cup players return to the scene as managers. Zagallo, Brazil's outside left in 1958 and 1962, directed the team in 1974 in West Germany without distinction and was soon replaced. For Franz Beckenbauer to reappear in charge of the currently depleted West German side will be an intriguing test of his ability successfully to preach what he practices.

Clearly the German team have been going down a blind alley with Jupp Derwall: twice beaten by Northern Ireland in the European qualifying competition, their methodical, muscular football was then held by Portugal and laid low by Spain in the finals.

It was apparent that Beckenbauer was close to the hub of German football (DFB) affairs - and not merely as a welcome former player. He could be found in close discussion round the coffee table with the DFB chairman, Hermann Neuberger, long after the FIFA eighteenth anniversary banquet had ended in Zurich just before these championships began. Yesterday I had the chance to talk with him about his probable role as technical director, working with Horst Koppel, the former international forward from Borussia Mönchengladbach, as coach.

"It's not in fact a bad squad," Beckenbauer said. "But they need to get back their confidence. You only have to look at Rummensigge these last two weeks to see how far morale has dropped. It is primarily a matter of spirit. I think we can be altered."

"I would approach Bernd Schuster at Barcelona and see if he is agreeable to return; but I need to be sure of his attitude. There were times when you could not be certain of the boys' attitude. I have to be prepared to put their neck on the line. I felt it was necessary. Maybe I shall fail."

Beckenbauer played, of course, an influential, if not argumentative, part in the selection of the team under Helmut Schen. It is nevertheless surprising that, with his accomplished football security from Bayern Munich, a thousand endorsements and all the fame he could ever need from three World Cups, he should be prepared to take the responsibility. "I am not a manager," he said. "I am a player. I have to be prepared to put their neck on the line. I felt it was necessary. Maybe I shall fail."

He thinks that if the position is confirmed, it will be for two years until after the 1986 World Cup in Mexico, always assuming West Germany qualify. It is reckoned that Helmut Schuster, manager of the league champions, Stuttgart, will then be lured to take charge.

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Lidhame to produce Champagne sparkle

Salisbury's Champagne Stake has produced some exceptional horses over the years, notably the great Mill Reef, who won the race on his debut in 1971 before going on to triumph in the Derby, the Arc de Triomphe and other great races as a three-year-old. It is doubtful whether any of today's field will ever approach those dizzy heights, but Lidhane (nap) looked potentially above average on his first run, and can confirm that impression by winning today's renewal.

months that Ludham had his first experience of a racehorse and three of Nureev's son on stunts to take second place behind Sergeant, despite hanging a little in the closing stages. "I was nervous since I run very well in take three place behind Old Bailey in the Chesham Stakes at Royal Ascot," Ludham's run looks even better in retrospect.

Of the opposition, Dick Hern's newcomer Pitcock, is highly rated and Tom Buxton was pleasantly surprised. The main threat to Ludham's victory may be Lester Piggott's young colt, Roman, who won the previous winners. Alving and Stamping Ground will back in three

No stopping the mighty Quinn

Of the opposition, Duck Henric newcomer Pitcock, is highly rated, and Tom Boat won't please a lot of fans. The main threat to Lardner's hopes is the 4th place favorite, Mount, Sharp Romance who has the previous winners, Altair and Stamping Ground well back in front. The 10th place favorite, Pigeon, is half a length at Newmarket! Nevertheless, the 5th that Lidham has recently, from Paul Kelleway, is a very strong contender.

Whatever his fate on Sharp Romance, Pigeon should not leave the Wiltshire course empty-handed. The 12th place favorite, The Vicery Lad in the Noel (annonced Memorial Trophy, and the competition should follow up their success at a Wellbanger.

At Newmarket, the 10th place favorite will assured of strong support in the featured Dobbin Peacock. Handicap on the strength of his creditable fifth to Hawley, in last year's season, he will be well supported though he is sure to run, it may pay to give Moore's Metal another chance this time.

Ray Hollinwood's four-year-old filly, Lady of the Hunt, came out of her box in the way blocked, and repeatedly when delivering him, challenge two furlongs out.

Course specialists

SALISBURY

TRAINERS: G Howard 37 winners from 151 runners, 23.9%, W Wynn from 101, 12.8%.

Bidding 21 from 188, 11.2%.

JOCKEYS: W Carson 39 winners from 154 mounts, 23.5%, S Coathill 14 from 100, 14.0%, P Eddery 21 from 170, 12.4%.

NEWCASTLE

TRAINERS: M H Easterby 19 winners from 142 runners, 13.4%, G Pritchard-Gordon 18 from 58, 32.1%, M Birch 20 from 127, 15.7%.

JOCKEYS: M Watts 31 winners from 100 mounts, 16.2%, T Stables 12 from 109, 11.0%.

Course specialists

Blinkered First time jockey
NEWCASTLE: £ 30 Cuedo
SALISBURY: £ 15 Cuedo Field

E CUP HANDICAP (Amateurs: £318; 1m)

1 M Gazeley 4-12-0
2 Eborath 4-11-3
3 M Gazeley 4-11-3
4 Bailey 4-10-13
5 Swinford 4-10-13
6 Procton L H 4-10-12
7 Princes L R 4-10-12
8 M Gazeley 4-10-12 (5 m)

9 J Jenkins 5-10-12
10 Miss S Lawrence 5-10-12
11 T. Thompson Jones 5-10-12
12 R Harrington 12-10-12
13 M Broadbent 12-10-12
14 Amanda Harvey 12-10-12
15 Brooks Sanders 12-10-12
16 A Hollands 12-10-12
17 M Gazeley 12-10-12
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100 M Gazeley 12-10-12

E CUP HANDICAP (Amateurs: £918; 1m)

2.15H. good to firm, June 11) PRIDE OF KASHMIR
at Warwick (1m 2.5f, £1,416, good to firm, June 8)
2½ at Beverley (2m, £1,402, firm, June 14, 12 runs,
to Stonehenge (8-4) in Brighton selling handicap (1m

L TROPHY HANDICAP (22,456: 1m) (7)

1. H. R. HARRISON 4-3-7 A. McGINNIS
2. J. C. HARPER 2 B. SWORTH 4-9-6 S. CAUDRY
3. C. DUNN 1 B. BAKER 5-8-3 P. EDDY
4. CHESTER J. SPENCER 4-8-7 W. CARRER
(Quarrier) J. SPENCER 1 M. RYAN 5-8-5 F. PROBERT
5. H. R. HARRISON 3-8-4 (5 and 6) P. GIBBET
6. H. HARRISON 3-7-11 J. B. CROFT
7. H. HARRISON 3-7-11 J. B. CROFT

dom) R Hannon 3-8-6 (5 ex) L Piggott 7
day) D H Jones 8-7-11 B Crossley &
Gaming (7-1) R Hannon (5 min.

[illegible]

5, good. June 8, with GAZELLE D'OR (8-11) back r

[illegible]

CAP (£4,425: 1m) (7)
 Moores Stokes Ltd R Hollishead 4-9-10

Lennox C British 9-0	G Baker	2
Mrs B Ward) A Jave 8-10	J Lowe	2
Jan 8-10 (4 and	R Faby 7	3
R J Williams 8-9	G Duffield	4
M Comacho 7-7	T Williams 5	4
Lowe (10-1) M Comacho 6 each		
8 Halls, 10 Curedo, Tringale		

AUDEN STAKES (£1,988: 2m) (14)

Peacock E Alston 6-9-11	M Alston 7
Al 4-8-11	NON-RUNNER
Goodenough) R D Peacock 4-9-11	E Hida 1
R D Peacock 4-9-11	J Bleasdale 1
(2) W G M Turner 4-8-8	
R Baker 4-8-8	W Ryan 3
Johnhead 3-8-8	R 3

Mrs J Conway	M H Estuary	3-5-5	M Birch	13
Edward 3-5-5			R Smith	10
James J Hindley	3-5-5		S Taylor	6
John Macdonald-Buchanan	M Prescott	3-5-5		3
John 3-5-5			G Gifford	9
Whitaker 3-5-5			L Lowe	7
John F Fairbank	3-5-5		H Brown	5
Eric (11-5)	R Hollinshead	10 ran.	M Wood	11
John Major	G Arges	10	Bellytrackers	Strathcroyne,

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(No agencies)

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Academy Secretary

A responsible post requiring organisational and administrative skills. Please write giving details to:

The Principal
Webber Douglas Academy
34 Clarendon St, London SW7 5JP
Marking the envelope confidential

RECEPTIONIST/PA

Our clients are seeking a capable and reliable PA to organise new systems in the Personnel Department of this City legal firm. The ideal candidate will have had previous experience in a similar position and will be able to deal with people. Secretarial skills of 400/60 and knowledge of audio and WP systems would be an advantage. This is a new position and so offers a great scope for someone willing to grow with it. Age 24-46.

Tel: 01-886 1811

Senior Secretaries

SECRETARY/PA Design Consultancy

Small Design Consultancy in Regent St. require an experienced Secretary, 23+ with good typing and spelling. Able to handle admin. Interesting work in a friendly atmosphere.

£7,500

Call Richard Head 01-734 4536

SECRETARIES UP TO £4.30 PER HOUR

We are currently working with several major companies who have an urgent need for first class secretaries - Shorthand/Audio Secretaries and Copy Typists. In return for your hard work and flexibility you offer excellent rates and the opportunity to utilise your experience in a wide range of assignments.

If you have current skills of 100/60 and at least 18 months secretarial experience contact:

Karin Parnaby or Ginny Ling on 629 7262

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS LTD.

TOP HOUR RATES!

We have just increased our rates to new levels of senior level secretaries. If you are a top level secretary, we are looking for you. We need you to work in the West End and City, ring us now. You need speed of 180/60 and at least 2 1/2 years' experience in a secretarial position. Call 434 4512 (West End) or 588 3535 (City)

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

Sales and Marketing

Sales Executives

Computer Industry
Realistic earnings £50k +
Age 24-30

Would you like to:

- work for the industry leader
- sell to blue-chip Times Top 100 companies
- negotiate your own client proposals
- be rewarded according to the profits you secure
- enjoy the exhilaration of fast-moving deals
- progress towards management in a professional environment?

Our Client:

- established 10 years, has been market leader since 1978
- will grow its revenue by over 50% this year
- needs corporate-thinking individuals to continue its growth
- is UK-based with extensive interests overseas

If you are selling successfully in the computer industry are educated to degree level or equivalent, and believe you merit consideration for a stimulating career opportunity, please Lee Walkinshaw:

01-821 6272 (evenings/weekends)
or 01-680 4013 (office hours)

Stiles People

Cartier

SHOWROOM SALES PERSON

Cartier, the jewellers, seek an experienced sales person for their Bond Street showroom. Applicants should have a good knowledge of fine quality jewellery and be able to speak at least one other language. Write in confidence with photograph to T.M.J. Davidson, Cartier Ltd, 175 New Bond Street, London W1.

Courtenay
of Brook Street, W1, Sloane Street, SW1

Require experienced

Sales Staff

25-30 years. Excellent appearance & pleasant personality to work in a friendly atmosphere. Opportunities for advancement. £10 pw.

Phone 629 7095

Banking and Accountancy Appointments

Financial Controller

London W1

We are a fast expanding group of service companies in International accounting, travel and trade, seeking a young qualified accountant as Financial Controller. Reporting to the MD you will be totally responsible for all financial data to Final Accounts level, and the provision of management information to profit centre managers.

Age 24/30 you will be qualified with a strong desire for total involvement in this dynamic environment. Please telephone or write to Rebecca Goddard, quoting Ref RG8201.

Lloyd Chapman Associates, 123 New Bond Street, W1
01-499 7761

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CORROBORATION

The Annual Meeting of Corroboration will be held on Thursday, 8 July, 1984, at the Dublin Convention Centre, Dublin 4. The meeting will be held after a Corporation for the conference. The meeting will be held at 10.00 am. All members of Corroboration are requested to attend. The meeting will be held at 10.00 am. All members of Corroboration are requested to attend.

L.E. GRAHAM
Registered Secretary
Old Elbow, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Public Appointments

The Executive Committee of GREATER LONDON ARTS has recently agreed on a revised staff structure and wishes to receive applications for the following positions. (Some are existing and others are new posts).

DEPUTY DIRECTOR (Ref. 841)

This position carries the prime responsibility for co-ordinating the development of regional strategies, and in particular partnerships with local authorities, involving the support of the work of the arts development officers in these areas.

An informal understanding of arts provision in London is required and substantial knowledge of local government is essential. Candidates must show relevant senior management experience.

Salary scale £13,698-£15,225 under review (including London weighting of £1,191).

P.R. & PUBLICATION OFFICER (Ref. 842)

To develop an overall marketing strategy and corporate publicity, and to provide an accurate and informative service to the public and press.

Good contacts and understanding of press relations together with a broad knowledge of arts publicity and marketing are required.

Salary scale £9,345-£10,851 under review (including London weighting of £1,191).

ETHNIC ARTS DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (Ref. 843)

A new and highly challenging position in developing the existing policies and practices for the support of ethnic arts activities and co-ordinating the association's activities in this field.

An informal understanding of ethnic arts in London is required, and candidates must have knowledge of funding bodies. Proven ability to initiate and motivate is required in this exciting post.

Salary scale £9,345-£10,851 under review (including London weighting of £1,191).

ASSISTANT OFFICER - Community Art (Ref. 844)

To assist in all aspects of the support and development of Community Art in Greater London.

A knowledge and understanding of the Community Art field and administrative responsibilities are required, initiative and a willingness to share office routine is important.

Salary scale £7,455-£8,198 under review (including London weighting of £1,191).

Full details and application forms from: The Director, Greater London Arts, 25-27 Tavistock Place, London, WC1H 9SE.

Please quote job reference numbers on applications. Closing date of completed applications, Monday, July 16, 1984.

GREATER LONDON ARTS IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

SCOTTISH NEW TOWNS LONDON OFFICE LONDON EXECUTIVE

£12,600-£14,300 (under review)

Applications are invited from experienced and enthusiastic individuals for the challenging and demanding post of London Executive in the Scottish New Towns London Office.

The Office provides a physical presence in London for the five Scottish New Towns of Cumbernauld, East Kilbride, Glenrothes, Irvine and Livingston through information about the towns can be disseminated and interest generated in them as centres of industrial attraction for both English and Overseas investors.

Based in the centrally situated Scottish Centre just off Trafalgar Square, the successful candidate will be required to act as the Scottish New Towns' representative in London and will be expected to stimulate interest in the New Towns and complement the individual and collective promotional activities of the towns. This will entail maintaining and developing close personal contacts with the media and institutions involved in inward investment and industrial attraction such as the Banks, Consulates, Chambers of Commerce, etc. and the writing of press articles and notices, arranging press conferences, exhibitions and receptions as and when required.

The successful candidate must be able to demonstrate proven experience in industrial marketing and public relations, gained preferably in both the public and private sector and possess a sound knowledge of Scotland and its economic structure. The envisaged age group is around 30 and would suit applicants educated to degree standard who can work on their own initiative and who can cope with pressure and humour with the demands imposed by five autonomous New Town Development Corporations.

In addition to the above salary a competitive package of benefits is available to the right candidate.

The London Office is administered by East Kilbride Development Corporation, and Application Forms are available from their Personnel Department, Althol House, East Kilbride G74 1LU or by telephoning East Kilbride 41111. Closing date for receipt of applications is 6th July 1984. It is intended to hold interviews in the London Office later in July.

THE SCOTTISH NEW TOWNS

CET Council for Educational Technology

Software Systems Development Officer

The Council for Educational Technology wishes to appoint a Software Systems Development Officer to monitor, and advise the Council on responses to, developments in the fields of computer languages, operating systems, expert or knowledge-based systems and artificial intelligence. The Officer would be a member of the Council's Information Technology Team and would be expected to contribute to discussions on the Council's development strategy in this area and oversee development projects.

The successful applicant will have had considerable experience in the area of software systems development (but not necessarily in computer assisted learning) and currently be working or training in the fields of expert systems or artificial intelligence. Some project management experience would be expected although previous experience within the education and training system is not essential.

The position is for a fixed term of two years with appointment either by contract or by secondment from education or industry. Salary is negotiable in the region of £15,000.

Written applications accompanied by full curriculum vitae should reach the Office Manager at the Council for Educational Technology, 3 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2BA (from whom additional information on the position and the Council may be obtained) by 13 July 1984.

MARKETING MANAGER BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

£17,000-£25,000 plus car

Our client is the consumer finance division of a major international bank. Always aware of the opportunities afforded by new products and acquisitions, they are seeking a consumer orientated Marketing Manager to assist their Business Development Director in their London Head Office.

The Marketing Manager's primary role will be to identify and assess business opportunities, new products and potential acquisitions throughout the UK, Ireland and Scandinavia.

The successful applicant will probably be a graduate or MBA. Experience in the financial field is not essential but a strong consumer orientated background is essential along with experience of new ventures and products, acquisitions and strategic review. Excellent communications skills, a creative and flexible mind and a positive character are vital. Preferred age range - late twenties to mid thirties.

Our client offers an excellent benefits package including subsidised mortgage, non-contributory pension and life assurance, a company car and excellent career prospects.

Please write, quoting ref. X/0101, giving details of experience and qualifications or telephone 0734 508456 for an application form. A detailed job description and applicant profile is available to all applicants.

BERKSHIRE PERSONNEL SERVICES
3/5 London Road, Reading, Berks. RG1 5BJ

BPS

MARKETING MANAGER DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

c. £17,000 plus 2 litre car West of Scotland

A market leader in Health and Hygiene products with well developed and intensively researched brands with an enhanced management strength by recruiting a Marketing Specialist.

This role, a crucial one in a small, well motivated team of managers, reports directly to the Managing Director. Your appointment to the board will be the result of successfully making the strongly independent company whose turnover currently stands at around \$12 million.

The priorities are straightforward. To identify gaps in the Health market and fill them with researched and existing products and to develop new markets. Clearly this will require experience in initiating and implementing campaigns successfully and the imagination and initiative to explore new markets.

Ideally you will have graduated and subsequently gained marketing experience in relevant areas such as Chemical Industries, Health Products, Crop Protection or Animal Health and Hygiene. The ability to lead an experienced team in an intelligent, imaginative and businesslike manner is essential. The board will make decisions influenced directly by your advice and the Company will grow directly as a result of your abilities.

An excellent and progressive remuneration package includes a negotiable salary around £17,000, a company 2 litre car, contributory pension scheme and generous life assurance. Naturally, full relocation expenses are available where appropriate.

To ensure an immediate response to your interest in this key position, please telephone Ben Williams in absolute confidence quoting Reference 112.

031-226 6113

Victoria Chambers,
42 Frederick Street,
Edinburgh EH2 4EC.

hilton brion PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

We bring the right people together

NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

PLANNING FOR HEALTH

ASSISTANT SECRETARY (ACUTE SERVICES)

£10,393-£12,615

An experienced planning professional is required to head a team concerned with the development of acute health services for the 4 million residents of the North Western Health Region, which comprises Greater Manchester and Lancashire.

Responsible directly to the Regional Services Planning Officer, the post holder will contribute to long-term strategy for acute care, including regional specialities and will help monitor progress towards the regional objectives of correcting deficiencies and reducing current variations in service by half over the next ten years. The Assistant Secretary will also be responsible for the Services Planning Section as a whole in the analysis and assessment of annual programmes from the Region's constituent District Health Authorities for development and cost improvements across the whole range of their local health services.

Detailed knowledge of the NHS planning and review systems would be an advantage, although candidates from outside the health sector should not be deterred from applying if they can demonstrate well developed planning and policy analysis skills and an ability to adapt to change and get things done.

Application forms and job descriptions available from the Regional Personnel Officer, North West Regional Health Authority, 100-102, Victoria Road, Manchester, M20 2LP. Tel: 061-226 8456, Ext. 425. Closing date July 5, 1984. Please quote reference 2670C.

SEQUAL (FORMERLY PUA) are seeking a COORDINATOR/ ADMINISTRATOR

to work in London to administer this growing Charity

The work involves distribution of specialised equipment for disabled back up for two National Welfare Officers, salaries and bookkeeping, fund raising and the successful applicant will be responsible to the Committee, through its Chairman, for the day to day running of the Charity.

Salary negotiable depending on background, experience, etc.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Committee, through its Chairman, for the day to day running of the Charity.

Mr G. C. D. Jones,
SEQUAL

8 St George's Court, Gloucester Road, London SW7,
or telephone 01-584 7947

LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT CITY LIBRARIAN

(Head of Bibliographical Services)

£11,703 - £12,738

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with wide and relevant experience in the organisation and management of a large public library system.

General local government conditions apply, together with the payment of removal expenses, etc., in appropriate cases.

Further details and application forms, renewable by the 13th July 1984, are obtainable from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool L69 2DH.

(051 227-3911 ext. 708).

The Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status, or disability.

CITY OF Liverpool

APPEAL CHARITABLE TRUST LTD.

Requires a

Project Management Coordinator

Based in London with travel required to coordinate work of 10 employment resource centres, for the disadvantaged unemployed. Successful applicant will have sound managerial experience, preferably with a training/education background working with ex-offenders.

For further details please send C.V. to Janet Knox

Apex Charitable Trust Ltd

31-33 Clapham Road, London, SW9

PARKSIDE HOSPITAL

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

A modern independent 60 bedded hospital in Walsby now requires an Assistant Administrator to take responsibility for specific areas of the administrative function.

The successful applicant will have previous Unit Management experience which they will be seeking to develop. Professional, enthusiastic and an ability to work under pressure are essential qualities.

Salary negotiable depending upon experience, plus other benefits.

For job description and an application form contact the Administrators, Parkside Hospital, 20 Parkside, Walsby, Lincoln, LN10 3AE or telephone 01545 4852 extension 272.

GREATER LONDON EMPLOYERS' SECRETARIAT

ASSISTANT EMPLOYERS' SECRETARY

(INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS)

Salary: £15,570-£17,544 pa inc.

(Pay Award Pending) Grade PO6/7

This is a key post within the Greater London Employers' Secretariat which has become vacant on the appointment of the previous postholder as Assistant Chief Executive with a London Borough.

The appointment requires a high calibre professional to take a leading role in the personnel and industrial relations services provided by the Secretariat to the 32 London Boroughs, GLC and ILEA.

Ideally, applicants should be able to demonstrate considerable experience relevant to:

- conducting negotiations with trade unions;

- advising on the interpretation and application of the relevant national and regional service conditions agreements;

- participation in arbitration and conciliation services;

- advising elected members, chief officers and their staffs on personnel and industrial relations policies, procedures and practices, developments in employment law and practice;

- participation in the training activities of the Secretariat, as required;

- participation in the general management of the Secretariat as a member of the Secretariat Management Team.

The post is subject to the conditions of service of the NJO for Local Authorities' APT & C Services.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Employers' Secretariat, Greater London Employers' Secretariat, Alchemic House, (1st Floor), 93 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TQ. (Tel: 01-582 6182). Closing date: 20th July, 1984.

Head of London Regional Office

(PRINCIPAL)

Salary £14,000-£16,000 p.a. (inclusive) (subject to review)

The Head of the London Regional Office leads a team of Social Work Education Advisers and support staff whose work includes course promotion/advice and developmental activity and the maintenance of links and collaboration with employers in the personal social services, educational institutions and professional groups within the region.

The postholder acts as COSESW's senior representative based in the region, manages the work of the Office, and contributes to the perspective of the Region to central decisions.

Applicants should hold a relevant qualification, preferably in social work, and be able to demonstrate management skills, and experience in social work practice and teaching, commensurate with the authority of the position.

For further information and an application form please contact the Principal, Social Work, Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, Deodar House, St. Clare's Street, London, WC2E 8AD. Tel: 01-278 2495.

Closing date for completed applications Tuesday, 17th July, 1984.

CCETSW

Deputy Warden

During Hall

Community Centre

This is a full time post and a large

responsibility is placed on the holder

of the post to ensure the smooth

running of the Centre and to ensure

that the Centre is a safe and

pleasant place for all who use it.

The holder of the post will be

responsible for the day to day

running of the Centre and to ensure

that the Centre is a safe and

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that the Centre is a safe and

Sales & Marketing Executives

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CSIRO AUSTRALIA

RESEARCH SCIENTIST/ SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST

\$A25,342-\$A37,274

Division of Building Research

Hightett Vic

CSIRO conducts scientific and technological research in laboratories located throughout Australia and employs about 7,200 staff, of whom some 2,000 are professional scientists. The Organisation's research activities are grouped into the Institute of Animal and Food Sciences, Biological Resources, Energy and Earth Resources, Industrial Technology and Physical Sciences. The Division of Building Research is a member of the Institute of Industrial Technology.

FIELD: Building Thermal Performance

GENERAL: The Division of Building Research has initiated a major research program to improve the life cycle performance of buildings and other constructed facilities. It incorporates specific research projects on various aspects of building life cycle performance: optimisation theory, thermal, acoustic and physical aspects, and life cycle costing.

The building and cooling of buildings presents a substantial part of the multi-billion dollar annual costs of living in Australia. The Division of Building Research is the only Australian research organisation which is dedicated to the study of the thermal performance of buildings, particularly the theory and practice of low buildings and their environments. How they can be made more comfortable or more functional or both, and how their performance can be improved by design and choice of construction materials, methods, and building services. Theoretical modelling based on theory and experiment to date have turned out to be powerful aids to the research, and further research is being undertaken to make them applicable to new design concepts not previously treated satisfactorily. This field encompasses other research projects in the fields of building services performance and information and control system theory which is relevant to improving the physical and economic performance of buildings.

DUTIES: To undertake research into the prediction of thermal performance, control conditions and energy utilisation of buildings which can be used to ensure their optimal performance, especially in their heating and cooling arrangements. The Division will be expected to take a leading part in co-ordinating this project and other related research projects within the Program.

QUALIFICATIONS: A PhD degree or equivalent qualifications in physics and substantial experience in experimental modelling of thermal characteristics of buildings. A knowledge of building services systems and statistical statistics, and experience in the use of computers for building thermal performance research would be an advantage.

TENURE: Indefinite with Australian Government superannuation benefits.

APPLICATIONS: Submit full personal and professional details, the names of at least two professional referees and quoting reference No A1327, should be directed to:

The Chief

CSIRO Division of Building Research

PO Box 26

Hightett Vic 3190

Australia

By July 31, 1984.

CSIRO IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CSIRO AUSTRALIA

CHEMICAL/MECHANICAL ENGINEER OR PHYSICIST

\$A25,342-\$A37,274

DIVISION OF MINERAL ENGINEERING

CLAYTON VIC

CSIRO conducts scientific and technological research in laboratories located throughout Australia and employs about 7,200 staff, of whom some 2,000 are professional scientists. The Organisation's research activities are grouped into the Institute of Animal and Food Sciences, Biological Resources, Energy and Earth Resources, Industrial Technology and Physical Sciences. The Division of Mineral Engineering is a member of the Institute of Energy and Earth Resources.

FIELD: Mathematical Modelling

GENERAL: The Division of Mineral Engineering, located at Clayton, in Melbourne, forms part of the Institute of Energy and Earth Resources. The Division conducts theoretical, experimental and application studies aimed at developing, improving and controlling industrial processes. Particular emphasis is placed on the treatment and handling of ores and mineral products.

DUTIES: In seeking its objectives, the Division undertakes extensive mathematical modelling of various operations in extractive metallurgy. Current activities include deterministic models of bubbles in fluidized beds, heat and mass transfer in various packed bed configurations, the starting of ores, at reduction of iron ores, etc. In all cases, a heavy emphasis is placed on proper validation of the models against experimental measurements.

The Division is expanding its modelling interests to include multi-phase flow systems with flow in 3 dimensions and concurrent chemical reactions, as found in various pyrometallurgical processes. The Division is seeking a chemical engineer, mechanical engineer or physicist with experience and interest in mathematical modelling. The appointee will undertake research on the development and validation of numerical models, validity of certain high temperature mathematical systems.

The Division is well equipped with computer systems and may, in addition, purchase appropriate software packages for multi-dimensional flow computations.

QUALIFICATIONS: A PhD degree or equivalent qualifications plus research experience in an appropriate discipline, eg. Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy, Physics, together with experience relevant to the research to be undertaken.

General Appointments

International Application Consultants

to £14,000 + car + benefits + overseas allowance

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Project Management Information Systems

Our highly successful Consultancy Department has a number of vacancies for motivated professional people with varying degrees of experience, to implement project control systems at our customers' offices throughout UK & Europe. Consultants are also engaged on in-house development projects and sales demonstrations. Additionally there are a limited number of vacancies for consultants to work solely on package development projects, based in London. Full training will be given in all our products, but applicants should normally be confident in the areas of programming and systems analysis. Self-reliance, adaptability and commitment are the most important requirements, but a numerate degree would be an advantage. Applicants for field consultancy posts should be willing to travel and should preferably have some experience of giving presentations. Project leadership experience is required for senior posts. European languages are a plus, and the age indicator is 21-35.

Senior Application Consultants £12-14,000 pa + car
Application Consultants £9-12,000 pa + car
Graduate Trainees £7,000 pa

As well as a challenging vocation, and enviable opportunities to travel, the package includes:

- * Overseas allowances (around 20% of salary while abroad)
- * Free BUPA medical cover
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- * Salary review after 6 months

Please write, enclosing CV to: Steve Austin, UK Consultancy Manager, Metier Management Systems Limited, 23, Clayton Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB8 3AN, Tel: 01-846 3400. NB. Please mention your current salary and where you saw this advertisement.

METIER

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVES

As the UK's leading consultancy in the field of current receivables management, we are looking for appropriately experienced staff to join our expanding business. Opportunities are available at all levels within the organisation, but standards are of the highest order.

Consultancy assignments are conducted throughout the UK and an element of travel, including staying away from home, is required.

Preferred age is 20 to 35 years. Salaries are negotiable but will not be a barrier to promising applicants.

Applicants who believe they have the required standard of ability should reply enclosing a personal history to Michael D. Bird at:-



RESOURCE EVALUATION LIMITED • 35 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON W1X 5DA • TEL: 01-409 3075

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John Wilkinson on 01-681 3931
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Freephone 6370 or
Freephone 'Opportunity'

Copy Editor

The Central Office of Information is looking for a copy editor to join its Copy Editorial Unit in the Overseas Publications Group based in Harlow, Essex, London SE1. Candidates must be competent copy-editors and proof readers, preferably with a background in factual journals and/or bookwork.

In addition to having the ability to prepare manuscripts and check proofs to a high standard, often under pressure against tight deadlines, candidates must be able to cope with make-up and would be expected to have sufficient knowledge of printing processes to enable them to liaise with production officers and to contribute at all production stages through to press.

Experience of indexing and of handling translated texts would be an advantage, as would experience of providing briefs for design and finished artwork.

An interest in and appreciation of current affairs is essential.

The post is graded Assistant Information Officer and the starting salary will be within the range of £5,796 to £9,538 per annum according to experience and qualifications. The post carries 22 days annual leave and promotion prospects.

Please send a postcard for an application form to the Central Office of Information, Room 159, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD, quoting reference number 162/NC/84. The closing date for returned forms is 16 July 1984.

The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Senior Management Appointment Overseas

The Save the Children Fund invites applications for the post of Field Director, Uganda.

This position is one in which the challenging and stimulating nature of the job will outweigh the financial benefits accruing to the appointee, who will be responsible for managing the Fund's largest programme overseas. The programme budget for 1984/5 is in the order of £4m, and employs 15 expatriate professional staff and many more recruited locally. The Field Director has to conduct negotiations at the highest levels, including government, bilateral donors, and top management staff of UN and other non-governmental agencies in Uganda.

The Field Director reports to the Director of the Overseas Department, London, on all aspects of development of the programme throughout Uganda and is supported by a Deputy and an Administration Assistant.

Applicants must have considerable management experience, if possible in a health orientated sector, and some Third World experience. They must be aged 35-60, and be able to rise to the challenge of working to assist in the rehabilitation of a country which still suffers from the ravages of years of internal unrest. An initial 12-month contract will be offered to the right candidate, commencing as soon as possible. For further details contact the Overseas Personnel Officer, Save the Children Fund, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD, telephone 01-703 6400.



Director of Operations & Engineering

Applications are invited for the above post which is a senior position reporting direct to the Managing Director.

Freightliners Limited is a subsidiary of British Rail (operating independently and accountable for its own profitability) dealing specifically with containerised traffic and last year carried over one million containers. The Freightliner network is nationwide, operating 35 depots. The company owns 5,500 containers, operates a fleet of 1,650 rail wagons, and a road fleet of 450 vehicles (32/38 tonne).

In addition to playing a key role in policy making, the successful applicant will be responsible for controlling and directing rail and road transport, engineering and depot operations.

Candidates should have had appropriate experience in senior management and hold a degree, professional qualification or equivalent. Initial remuneration around £20,000 on a scale which rises to £27,000. Pension scheme, relocation expenses and other large company benefits including travel concessions.

Please write in confidence with full CV to: LEN SHEFFOLD, DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL, FREIGHTLINERS LIMITED, 43 CARDINGTON STREET, LONDON, NW1 2LS.

Senior Sales Engineer

London & South East

Salary: £15-18,000 plus car

A newly formed subsidiary of an international engineering organisation seeks a sales engineer with a proven track record to play a key role in a small, young, enthusiastic team launching an exciting new industrial water filtration product in the UK. This product has already gained international acclaim and is arousing considerable interest with initial sales in this country. The appointment offers excellent prospects as the market expands.

Apply in confidence sending full career details to:

Joan Wilkins,
PO Box 351, London W9 1TU

A WINNING PERSONALITY

... could earn you £12,000 in your first year plus an excellent training, a basic of £7,000 (neg) early management opportunities and the backing of a £3 billion international group. If you have drive, initiative, good communicative skills, it's an excellent career move - take it. Phone for details

01-222 7495

SALES EXECUTIVE

The 5 star Royal Garden Hotel offers you the opportunity to develop your sales career within one of London's leading Hotels.

Joining our existing team of Sales Executives you will have the opportunity to develop our existing Corporate and Travel Trade markets through special promotions, functions, and by ensuring our clients and the market are aware of new developments and existing facilities within the Hotel.

Having already several years' experience within a sales environment, you will have a positive attitude towards selling and the ability to identify and satisfy our clients' needs. Skills in communication, both verbally and in writing, together with a first class appearance are essential in order to reflect the importance of this position.

We anticipate this position will assume more of a Public Relations role within the Hotel in the near future.

If this challenge appeals to you, send your Curriculum Vitae with a recent photograph to:-

Richard Towse, Personnel Manager
The Royal Garden Hotel
Kensington High Street
Kensington, London, W8



Royal Garden Hotel
HOT-TEL 01-937 8000

Royal Opera House

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Reporting to the General Director but with access to the Board, the Director of Finance will take full responsibility for the development of financial strategy options and for the provision of financial advice. In addition to managing the finance function this responsibility will include the implementation of systems and controls following the recommendations of the Priestley report.

Candidates must be qualified accountants in their forties with the stature and skills to communicate effectively and persuasively at senior levels. Experience of formulating and implementing financial strategy at board level in a competitive industrial or commercial company is essential. Detailed knowledge of both computerisation and legal matters would be a distinct advantage.

An attractive salary commensurate with the importance the Board places on this appointment will be negotiated with the successful candidate.

For application form please contact the Director of Administration, The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2E 6DB. Tel (01) 240 1200, ext 124. Closing date for applications 19th July 1984.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

to work in a small team providing a Personnel and Training service to the International Secretariat which has a staff of 170 from over 30 countries

The Personnel Assistant assists the Personnel and Training Officer in all aspects of the work. The duties are varied and include salary administration, serving recruitment committees organising the volunteer programme and recruiting temporary staff

Candidates should have relevant experience and be able to work in a methodical and thorough way often under pressure. An understanding of and sympathy with the needs of a multicultural work-force essential. Good typing necessary

Salary £8,300 (index-linked).

For a detailed job specification and application form send a stamped addressed envelope to: Amnesty International, 1 Euston Street, London WC1X 8DJ or ring 01-833 1771 exts. 5145 or 5146. Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 13th July, 1984.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

... in the Research Department, London, which contributes to the formulation of policy advice by conducting research into past and current issues. This complements the work of geographical and functional departments by providing a collective memory and continuity; analysing implications for policy as required; and preparing studies in depth of particular issues. Opportunities to serve overseas.

There are now vacancies covering the following Regions:

Asian

— 2 posts dealing with China, requiring experience or knowledge of the People's Republic of China, and competence in modern standard Chinese.

Atlantic

— 1 post dealing with N America, requiring a specialised knowledge of US and Canadian politics and a good reading ability in French.

— 1 post dealing with Commonwealth and international economic affairs requiring a specialised knowledge of the evolution of the modern Commonwealth, a good reading ability in French and some knowledge or understanding of basic economic principles and their international application.

Soviet and East European

— 1 post dealing with Eastern Europe requiring knowledge and understanding of East European countries (preferably other than Russia) and some knowledge of at least one of the languages of the area.

For all posts, candidates should normally have (or expect to obtain by 11 September 1984) a degree with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided) or a post graduate degree, in a relevant subject (eg geography, history, economics, political studies, modern languages). Exceptionally those without the specified qualifications may also be considered, but only if they have other qualifications or experience of particular value to the Research Department.

SALARY: (Under review). As Research Officer £7,035-£9,570 or Senior Research Officer £10,365-£12,605. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects.

For an application form (to be returned by 11 September 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/264.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

Executive Search Consultant

£25K+ basic, bonus, car/excellent benefits

Our client is a well-established highly profitable consultancy part of a major media/communications group. They now seek an experienced search consultant to complement their existing team.

Applications, listing separately any organisations to which your name should not be disclosed, should be sent to H. B. Butterworth, FCA, Clark Whitehill & Co., Chartered Accountants, 25 New Street Square, London EC4A, quoting reference 172. Replies will be treated in strict confidence.

INSURANCE SECURITY ANALYST

The Minet Group, International Insurance Brokers, are seeking an Analyst for their Company Security Section which is responsible for monitoring the Solvency of Insurance Markets Worldwide. Successful Candidates will have experience in Financial or Investment Analysis.

Specific Training in the analysis of Insurance Companies will be provided. The Analyst will cover markets in most countries of the World and will be expected to liaise with management at all levels. The position offers an interesting future in a developing area. Remuneration negotiable.

Please write enclosing a detailed Curriculum Vitae to:

MRS EONA ANDERSON,
THE MINET GROUP,
100 LEMAN STREET,
LONDON E1 8HG

Major American News Organisation

Seeking Researcher for London Bureau. Prior experience in research or reporting on political and security issues. Good English language skills. Must be able to conduct research on constantly changing topics for daily coverage. Must have university degree and Common Market working papers. Call Mark Houghton 01-409 3075.

Fundraiser

Required (part-time) for educational project, commission, some initial expenses.
Box 6308 W, The Times

Publications Officer

The World Development Movement, Britain's periodical pressure group on Third World issues, is looking for a Publications Officer. The job will involve editing, designing and setting up of WDM's newspaper, 'State', and a wide range of other publications. The post will be on a two year contract.

Salary will be on the scale £7,022 to £9,588 to be increased from 1 May 1984. Current scale includes £700 per annum London weighting. Job sharing applications will be considered. WDM is an equal opportunity employer. Full details, a job description and an application form returnable by Friday, 13 July, are available from WDM, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, London, WC2E 6DB. Phone 01-409 3072.

WANTED

Young, dynamic, adventurous person with university education and knowledge of the art world to sell works of art for fine art business. Extensive travel to America and the Far East. Excellent salary for excellent person.

Written applications to:
ELMERSIDE
85-87 Jermyn Street,
London, SW1

Engineering Systems & Planning Manager

To £14,500 WEST MIDDLESEX

Quaker Oats Limited is the successful UK subsidiary of the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago. We are involved in the manufacture of a wide range of food products and have an excellent record of growth.

We are seeking a very special type of person (M/F) whose experience blends mechanical and electrical engineering, with a knowledge of food pharmaceutical or other FMCG production processes. As Engineering Systems and Planning Manager, reporting to the Chief Engineer, your role will be to oversee current practices and future maintenance objectives by implementing throughout the plant and to implement practical maintenance programmes involving computer techniques where appropriate. You will need to be conversant with accounting, budgeting, purchasing and inventory methods. Your technical/academic qualifications may be quite diversified but you will need to have had at least three years in a continuous production environment and be able to demonstrate total familiarity with maintenance planning. You will also require well developed communication skills in order to gain approval for new maintenance procedures with senior management and to carry them through at the management level.

We will be able to provide you with a comprehensive technical support in a challenging role, giving a excellent prospect with an attractive benefits package, including relocation assistance if required.

Please send your CV to, or contact:



Lorraine Wiseman
Recruitment Manager
Quaker Oats Limited
P.O. Box 24
Bridge Road
Sevenhill, Middlesex.
Tel. 01-574 2388 Ext. 321

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES SPORTS FEDERATION

General Secretary

Mike Gee, the General Secretary for the past 11 years will be taking up employment with the IAAF in September. The Federation is, therefore, looking for a suitable replacement to organise its Championships and representative matches. The post will initially be offered for a 2 year period. Salary Universities Administrative scale 1A commencing £9,425 pa.

Further details from the Chairman BUSF 28 Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AD.
Closing date 31st July 1984

SOFT FURNISHINGS

We are looking for a capable and experienced person to run, and expand, our soft furnishings service. The person we envisage will have had a background in interior design, with a particular flair and knowledge concerning curtains and blinds including measuring and estimating. He or she will be based in our Kings Road Showroom, although a close liaison with our Design Studio will be necessary. Excellent salary and prospects are offered to the right person.

Write in the first instance with full CV to:
OSBORNE & LITTLE LTD,
49 Temperley Road, SW12 8QE

General Appointments

General Manager Travel Agency

Knowledgeable General Manager with leadership skills and at least 10-15 years experience in international travel agency/G.S.A. operations. Qualified candidates will be fully experienced in all aspects of travel and cargo arrangements and be knowledgeable of financial and accounting requirements.

Competitive salary (and possible bonus) automobile and paid vacation as well as usual benefits provided.

Qualified candidates with smart appearance should provide C.V./resume and salary history to

Box 0617 R The Times

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

(with Board status)

The M. P. Harris Group is a major force in the south east region for building materials supply and distribution, and support services to the construction industry. An early appointment is now sought for the new post of Chief Executive for one of the principal subsidiaries situated in the north of England.

The subsidiary is soundly financed, profitable and is enjoying an excellent share of current trading upturn. The new appointment will be made to consolidate the existing management structure and to ensure continued market share with long term development plans. Only applicants with proven experience in selling, managing for profitability and who wish to advance their own careers, can be considered. A knowledge of the building materials industry would be advantageous, but the requisite management skills will prevail in making the selection.

The rewards package will include a progressive salary, car and profit based bonus in addition to the benefits commensurate with the importance attached to the appointment.

Applications in confidence should be in the first instance sent to: The Secretary, M. P. Harris Group, 6 Beechill Road, Beechill-on-Sea, East Sussex TN39 5LQ.

M. P. Harris Group

SOFTWARE DESIGNERS AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERS:

Apply your talent to develop digital switching systems for Europe.

In May this year, Bell-Northern Research Ltd. opened a new R & D laboratory at Maidenhead. This laboratory offers the challenge of a new career in one of the world's foremost telecommunications organisations.

The company
BNR, a Canadian corporation owned by Northern Telecom Limited and Bell Canada, has made Northern Telecom a leader in world telecommunications. Northern Telecom is the second largest designer and manufacturer of telecommunications equipment in North America and sixth in the world. We've also helped Bell Canada create one of the world's most efficient and cost effective telephone services through exciting advances in the areas of voice and data communications.

Our objectives
At BNR, our objectives are straightforward: to find better ways for people to communicate. As the first company to develop a complete family of fully digital switching products, we have established an international reputation for incorporating advanced software engineering with the latest digital electronics technology. Our new R & D laboratory at Maidenhead, our tenth worldwide, will be responsible for developing international versions of Northern Telecom's circuit and packet switches; packet switching systems and digital PABXs.

These facilities provide a work environment which is stimulating and challenging. It is supported by a vast range of sophisticated facilities which include a captive local exchange (DMS-100) and an IBM mainframe with direct links to our main laboratories in Ottawa.

The opportunities
Our continued ability to respond to an ever-changing environment and to cross the thresholds of new technology means that we can offer outstanding opportunities to recent graduates and professionals who wish to advance their careers.

Software designers
To help design and implement this evolution, we require men and women with a variety of skills including computer science, telecommunications and digital electronics. Knowledge of one or more of these disciplines would be advantageous:

- systems software
- real time systems
- distributed processing
- call processing
- maintenance systems
- telephony
- packet and circuit switched products

Systems engineers
Systems engineers with a knowledge of telecommunications disciplines would join a team whose mandate is to define the evolution of the telecommunications network in the areas of:

- voice/data network design and interfaces
- PABX/PSTN switching systems
- network signalling systems
- international telecommunications standards

Hardware development engineer
A hardware development engineer with experience in development of digital switch and transmission systems.

The people
In our business, people are the essential resource. Individualism is encouraged because it's fundamental to our growth. Our success derives from diverse specialists working closely in a team environment to develop new products and services. We expect people to take responsibility and demonstrate entrepreneurial drive and initiative. BNR can provide that all-important move to further your professional and technical expertise. Whether you are a recent graduate or an experienced professional, we are committed to helping you develop a career plan with goals that are realistic, challenging but also achievable.

The qualifications
Your educational background should include an honours degree in computer science, electrical engineering or the applied sciences. Some experience within a computer or telecommunications environment would be an advantage. The ability to communicate well is essential. Salaries are very competitive and we offer a compensation plan which rewards and recognises creative and innovative contribution. An extensive company-paid benefit package as well as an employee savings plan is provided.

If you are interested, please send a detailed resumé, including a telephone number where you can be contacted. Interviews will be conducted in Maidenhead in July and travel expenses will be provided. Successful candidates may be invited to attend our induction and training programme in Canada, later in the year. All communications should be addressed to:

Mrs. D.L. Powis, BNR Limited, Langton House, Market Street, Maidenhead, Berkshire. SL6 8BE. Telephone: Maidenhead (0628) 72921 Ext. 547

BNR

MAIDENHEAD, THAMES VALLEY
A new gateway at the frontiers of telecommunications

Talk Jobs and Careers In Real Time Applications with THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS DIVISION of SYSTEMS DESIGNERS at The Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London (Just off The Strand) on Thursday 28th June 1984 from noon - 9p.m.

Systems Designers is a leading computer systems consultancy based in the U.K. and operating throughout Western Europe and in the U.S. In 1982 Systems Designers became the first such company to obtain a full listing on the London Stock Exchange. In 1983 our profits before tax were up by 46% whilst turnover rose by 48%. Our achievements and high reputation for developing real-time systems have created many future opportunities for the company. Tomorrow's aerospace and defence systems will require sophisticated electronics and computer technology. To meet the challenges presented by these developments we are seeking high-calibre personnel, probably aged between 24 and 32, capable of creative flair and who are highly self motivated.

Opportunities exist in Farnborough and Gloucester and we are seeking applicants of degree standard, preferably in a science discipline, with at least two years relevant experience in one of the following areas.

- Military Communications - Static and Mobile
- Civil Aviation and Air Traffic Control Systems
- Avionic Systems
- Naval Systems
- Signal Processing
- Air Defence Environments
- Command and Control
- Office Automation Systems
- Information Retrieval

If you would like the chance to share in Systems Designers success we would be delighted to see you for an informal discussion. No appointment is necessary just turn up at the Waldorf.

If you cannot make the 28th June 1984, please contact Pamela Hayes-Jones on Freefone 3179 or write to her at the address below quoting ref: CSC4

Systems Designers is registered to DCI: 05-21

Systems Designers Limited, Systems House, 105 Fleet Road, Fleet, Hampshire GU13 8NZ England Telephone Fleet (02514) 22161 Telex: 858280

Systems Designers

ELECTRIC VEHICLE SYSTEMS

New investment in technology and talent.

Our clients are already established within the field of power electronics and control systems where their equipment is applied to a wide range of motor powered installations.

Now, with an ongoing new product development programme budgeted at around £2 million per annum they are committed to harnessing the next generation of technology to the field of electric vehicles.

While this investment will embrace research and development into GTO and other novel power conversion techniques, microprocessor control applications, overall vehicle control systems and revised manufacturing methods using CAD/CAM etc, the essential investment will go into engineering talent by expanding their organisation in the areas outlined below.

These career opportunities will appeal to engineers aged 25-35 who have some experience in any of the disciplines listed or a strong relevant academic background. Salary, dependant on age and experience, will be up to £14,000 pa with an excellent relocation package where appropriate, however remuneration would always be negotiable to exceptional candidates.

POWER ELECTRONICS

To design/develop electronic drive and control circuitry for use in power conversion systems using the latest thyristors and GTO devices. Projects will include the use of novel microprocessor based drive and protection circuitry along with liaison activity with manufacturers and research organisations engaged on power device design. ref 231/E

CONTROL SYSTEM APPLICATIONS

To devise the particular control scheme for the various electrically powered vehicles using a comprehensive range of control equipment ranging from simple resistor/contactor networks to sophisticated power conversion and control modules. Candidates should ideally be experienced in traction or industrial motor control practice employing power electronics equipment. ref 231/A

MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATIONS

To design standard microprocessor hardware and software packages for use in control, monitoring and diagnostic applications. Candidates should ideally have some knowledge of the Intel 8086 and PL/M but similar experience would be considered. ref 231/M

ELECTRO-MECHANICAL MECHANISM DESIGN

To design relays, heavy current switch mechanisms and electro-pneumatic and electro-magnetic contactors for a wide range of switching/activation requirements. Candidates should ideally have some design experience in one of these product areas or a general background in electro-mechanical design. ref 231/D

CONTROL SYSTEMS DESIGN

To design electronics circuitry which will process drivers' commands, route-side signalling and vehicle status in to overall control information for the electrical propulsion system. Candidates should ideally be experienced in state of the art control techniques. ref 231/S

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

The Company manufactures its own mechanical components, control equipment and electronics assemblies and consequently a wide range of manufacturing techniques are being applied. Production is generally planned in small and medium batch quantities, making considerable use of recently introduced Computer Aided Manufacturing Systems. Opportunities exist for Production Engineers who can further evolve innovative approaches to flexible manufacturing requirements within an overall cost reduction strategy, identifying any additional capital investment necessary. Candidates should be experienced in production engineering of small/medium batch quantities, alternatively a background in Industrial Engineering could be appropriate for one of the vacancies. ref 231/P

QUALITY ENGINEERING

To accelerate the implementation of revised quality systems throughout the various departments, extend the Quality Manual and instigate wider internal audits. Candidates should be familiar with BS 5750 or MOD quality procedures. ref 231/O

Male/Female candidates should telephone (0785) 43366 (24 hours) for more information and an application form or send a CV quoting the appropriate ref to Engineering Selection, FREEPOST, Stafford ST17 4BR. All applications will be handled on a strictly confidential basis.

Engineering Selection

General Appointments



THE TIMES Challenging Sales Careers for Graduates

Due to expansion, we now have vacancies in the London Display Advertisement Sales Department of Times Newspapers for a few vigorous people who will be responsible for selling advertising space in *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* newspaper and the *Colour Magazine*. You will most likely be a recent graduate and possess the kind of qualities and character to meet our requirements, namely: enthusiasm, energy and dedication. There will be ample scope to capitalize on new business opportunities and full training will be given to equip you to meet the challenge and demands of this role.

Your ability to respond to the competitive nature of advertising in order to develop new business for Times Newspapers will earn you the generous rewards of an excellent starting salary, together with bonus scheme and six weeks' holiday.

Please write in full confidence to:

Dorothy Cumpsty,
Deputy Advertisement Director,
Times Newspapers Limited,
PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road,
London, WC1X 8EZ.

**MOXON
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& KERBY LTD**

Recruitment Advertising
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178-202 Great Portland Street,
London W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411.
Ashley House, Ashley Road, Altrincham,
Cheshire WA14 2DW. Tel: 061-941 5707.

Assistant Purchasing Manager

Your skills can contribute
significantly to our sales
success

c. £11,500

West London

Semiconductor Professionals

Move to the heart of
Silicon Valley where
it all started and it's
still happening

Up to £43,000

Manager Chauffeur Drive Car Rental

c. £12,000 +
car + benefits

The Controls Division of Dowry Electronics is one of Britain's most successful and innovative companies in the design, development and manufacture of advanced electronic control and display systems for both aerospace and defence applications.

Our success is based not only on the continued advance of our state-of-the-art product range, but also on our sound commercial expertise. Within this area, our purchasing function necessarily plays a vital role and we are now looking for an experienced purchasing professional to join our team in West London. As Assistant Purchasing Manager you will report to, and deputise for, the Manager in the day-to-day supervision of the Department, where you will be involved in all aspects of the company's purchasing activity and will take specific responsibility for negotiation with suppliers of parts and sheet metal work. To be considered, you should be around 27

years+ with at least three years' experience in a similar role within an electronics environment. You must be able to demonstrate proven purchasing skills and an ability to work under pressure, plus the ambition and drive to make a career with a successful company.

If you can meet this brief, you can expect an excellent salary plus the generous benefits package you would expect with a major company, including relocation expenses where appropriate. To find out more please telephone for an application form or write with full CV to Mr. R. K. Whitmore, Personnel Manager, Dowry Electronics Limited, Controls Division, 136 Mansfield Rd, Western Avenue, Acton, London W3 0RT. Tel: 01-992 3434.

DOWTY

telecoms, data communications and analogue/digital signal processing. **APPLICATIONS ENGINEERING MANAGER** A good presenter, proficient in analogue/digital technologies and the ability to understand the marketing applications of semiconductor products to computer peripherals, telecoms, data communications and data acquisition products. **APPLICATION ENGINEERS** Varying backgrounds are needed to provide strategic marketing support to customers, field personnel and new product planning. Sound engineering experience should be combined with good interpersonal skills. With generous salaries up to £43,000, you will be able to experience to the full the many attractions of the California lifestyle in the same time enjoying the challenge and career prospects which come with a world name. Very full insurance provides substantial benefits for you and your family and the relocation package includes complete assistance with visa and travelling arrangements.

To take up these opportunities in this world-famous location, please contact E. Church for information or send your CV to Moxon Dolphin & Kerby, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411. All queries reference number 3140.

**MOXON
DOLPHIN
& KERBY LTD**

For more information and an application form, ring David Lusty, Personnel Manager on 01-648 5715

AVIS
CHAUFFEUR DRIVE

Marketing Professional

c. £18,000 + car

3i is a catalyst in achieving business growth and the market leader backing companies of all sizes with investment capital and advice. Our success is due to our ability to judge the risks faced by growing companies and to devise schemes to provide the funds for expansion in ways that satisfy both the companies' needs and our own.

Our continuing expansion has created a new opportunity for an imaginative marketing professional who can contribute on a wide front, particularly in raising the awareness of 3i as the premier source of development and venture capital.

You should:

- be aged around 30
- have a good degree, preferably an MBA
- have marketing experience in a blue-chip company—not necessarily in the financial sector
- be capable of making decisions and implementing programmes
- have the personal qualities to obtain the confidence and support of senior management.

There will be a competitive salary together with a car, concessionary house loan and other benefits you would expect from a progressive company in the finance/banking sector.

If you could handle this challenging role, please send a curriculum vitae to: Julian Burnett, Personnel Manager, Investors in Industry plc, 91 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8XP. Telephone: 01-928 7822.



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Project Managers

Key roles in Business Systems Development

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

The shape of managers to come

There are two divergent schools of thought about the style of tomorrow's managers. In the high tech version, the twenty-first century manager would run his or her department with screens, switches and monitoring devices rather like a helicopter pilot or an astronaut. Work would consist of a continuous series of rapid decisions based on a constant stream of data supplied electronically from a multitude of internal and external sources.

The pace would probably be very fast, similar to that of today's foreign exchange dealers. Working hours would be short, since quick reflexes would be needed and so would working lifetimes. There would be little necessity or indeed time for personal contact during on-duty shifts which would rotate around the clock.

More than a hint of the future

The human resource school, on the other hand, envisages tomorrow's managers operating in a similar way to university chancellors. It has been said that managing academics is like trying to herd cats a phrase which already strikes a chord with the proprietors of highly-specialized computer software companies. It certainly seems inevitable that the articulate specialists who will constitute a large slice of tomorrow's workforce will have individualistic traits similar to those of today's academics and software consultants. Work for the human resource-type manager would involve negotiation, arbitration, guidance and generally providing a shoulder to cry on. Working hours would be long with interminable meetings, both planned

Patricia Tisdall asks will it be high-tech or the human touch?

and impromptu. Working lifetimes would be extended into the seventies age bracket and beyond, but punctuated by sabbaticals, extended periods of study and secondments to other organizations. There would probably be a high level of mobility and a number of locations during the early and mid-career stages.

Though divergent at the extremes, the two concepts of management are not exclusive. Both types can, and probably will, coexist within the same organization. There is more than a hint of the future in Black & Decker's recruitment advertisement for a technical facilities manager which appeared on these pages recently - calling for someone who is "a scientist with computers and an artist with people". It looked for "tact, discretion and a real gift for effective communication" as well as "capacity planning and performance specification and the setting and maintenance of (technical) standards".

A third category of manager is still less visible than the high-tech or the human resource trends but because of scarcity, it may ultimately be the most valued. This is the old-fashioned type, whose main attribute is a gift for motivating unskilled workers. Many of the new service jobs created by technological change are less secure, lower paid and offer less long-term satisfaction than the full-time skilled jobs they replace.

Higher levels of management skills than ever before will be needed to

prevent shoddy work and absenteeism, and to fill the vacuum created by the lack of inherent job satisfaction.

Managers in this category will require a mixture of the teacher's or social worker's talents with the skills of a foreman or an NCO. In the absence of other incentive, they will have to be able to inspire significant personal loyalty to maintain standards and levels of output. The most effective environment for this type of manager requires recognition and appreciation as well as a strong dash of idealism.

It is worth remembering that the twenty-first century's managers are today's sixth formers and undergraduates and that their attitudes to employment are very different from those of their 1960s predecessors. They are more conscientious, more orthodox, less rebellious and value job security more. They have also reversed earlier attitudes to work and leisure. Work is now seen as socially desirable while leisure, including retirement, is regarded as a necessary evil.

The great age of creativity

It is likely that the employment wheel will have to make several more revolutions before the predictions made by futurists such as Isaac Asimov or H. G. Wells come true. According to Asimov the twenty-first century will be the great age of creativity "in which, finally, machines will do the hum-drum work of humanity. The computers will keep the world going and human beings will be free at last to do the things that only human beings can do - to create".

Taking risks on the way up

The ability to take risks is an important asset for anyone wanting to advance their career. This sort of responsibility is increasingly valued in business, so acquiring the right attitudes and skills is one way to achieve recognition.

Although middle management is the fruitful stage for risk-taking, both experience and opportunities, junior managers can progress more quickly by thinking about choices, opportunities and how to take them. Women often take to the risk element more easily than men, despite their caution in applying for the better jobs, as they tend to be more flexible.

Kirsty Ross, a consultant in Blackburn, Lancashire, is one of the few people training men and women in risk-taking. These skills, she says, are closely linked to qualities such as enterprise, confidence, a willingness to delegate and to take responsibility. Isolation stems from lack of expertise and fear of failure, and is an obstacle to career progress. Ms Ross deals with the importance of change, as managers develop within

the company, and of deciding the kind of risks they are willing and, equally important, unwilling to take.

How do you know if you're a risk-taker? Think of things you have done fairly recently for the first time, and things you do differently from others. For which tasks do you vary the method? Which ones do you always do in the same way?

Consider your non-work life. At what age did you learn to drive? How do you manage your money, both for investment and spending? Do you ever risk large sums? Perhaps you have taken part in parachuting or para-sailing - why do you prefer this sort of risk to those that are work-based?

How do you view authority figures at work? When, if ever, are you inclined to break the rules? Following them too slavishly can denote a low self-image, so try to discover the reason for this.

Your first effort could be to make a change in the office, in the way you do things, and in your general attitude. Be less introspective, more positive

about decisions, more assertive. But be consistent! Unless you have a mentor or sponsor, start with smaller risks at work and gradually build up, using Kirsty Ross's guidelines.

Always be ethical. Be clear about the boundaries of your job and whether a risk is in your sphere of control. If the risk fails, you may be moved to the "wilderness", could you put the wilderness and/or yourself back into the mainstream? Before embarking on a really big risk, be sure that you have an alternative source of income.

As an example of sensible risk-taking on a personal level, Ms Ross cites Clive Thornton, who has taken enormous business risks. Will he continue to do so as chairman of Mirror Newspapers?

Developing an entrepreneur's outlook and skills can equip you to take risks for the company, which will then be more likely to take risks with you, involving you in projects and remembering you for promotion.

Sally Watts

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The successful candidate will have a degree in a numerate discipline although he or she may have been working in O.R., Economics, Surveying, or other appropriate disciplines. The Research Analyst appointed will be self-motivated and confident both in talking to staff at various levels in all disciplines and in communicating with microcomputers. A good knowledge of the NHS would be an advantage but is not essential. In the first instance the post will be on a fixed contract for a period of 2 years.

For an informal discussion about the post ring Iden Wickings or James Coles on 01-229 8739. Application forms and job descriptions are available from CASPE Research, 14 Palace Court, London, W2 4ET, same telephone number. Closing date: 13th July 1984

